The New-York Times.

VOL. XIX......NO. 5908. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1870. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

THE WAR.

Prussian Scouts Within 25 Miles of Paris.

Motive of the Advance on the French Capital.

Defensive Measures Progressing Rapidly in the City.

Fifteen Hundred Guns Mounted.

Defeat of a Prussian Force at Verdun.

Surrender of the City of Vitry by the French.

Sixteen Guns and 850 Prisoners Taken.

PRUSSIAN PROGRESS.

The Advance on the Capital—Theory of the Constitutionnel—Obstructing their Progress—The Landwehr.

Paris, Aug. 28.—The *Constitutionnel* says the Army of the Prince Royal, reinforced by part of the Army of Frederick Charles, is marching on Paris, through the valleys of the Aube and Seine. The Prussians must know how adventurous is such an attempt, and must be aware of the peril in which they are leading their main army. McMahon may cut off their communications and place them between two fires. To avoid this danger the Prussians made great efforts. They three times attacked Bazaine with overwhelming forces, which the French Army successfully resisted. The enemy then, despairing of being able to conquer him, decided to keep Bazaine checked, and march on Paris. From Paris to Sierck, the nearest point on the German frontier, is more than one hundred leagues. This line the Prussians must defend againt our armies, numberless sharpshooters, and the Garde Mobile, to be able to subsist on our territory. The 600,000 invading Prussians must extend their lines vastly, and must disperse their forces, a thing so fatal to us in the commencement of the campaign. "Our revenge," says the *Constitutionnel* in conclusion, "is near."

IMPEDING THE ENEMY.

The *Figaro* says: "Contrary to the line of conduct hitherto pursued, (and the change is sufficient to show how often the military plans of the French have been modified during the past week by the authorities,) the people are invited to impede the enemy by all possible means. Bridges are to be blown up, railways cut, roads blocked, scouts killed, and the Prussians harrassed in flank and rear. Should this means of resistance acquire an importance which can scarcely be counted on, the enemy will not be here for fifteen days; otherwise, which is more probable, they may reach Paris in a week. The latter opinion prevailed in the Corps Legislatif yesterday."

IS THE LANDWEHR IN THE FIELD.

L'Opinion Nationale says German journals, and those of Belgium, have asserted that the troops of the Landwehr are not yet in the field, with the exception of the artillery. Nothing can be more false than this statement. Every one acquainted with the organization of the Prussian forces is aware that the first *ban* of the Landwehr, consisting of men from twenty-five to thirty-one years of age, have formed the greater part of the Prussian forces. Not only did that portion of them enter the field as soon as the mobilization of the army was ordered, but the regiments, brigades and divisions of the second *ban* of the Landwehr, in the provinces nearest to France, have reinforced the armies of Frederick Charles and Steinmetz. The fact of the second section of the Landwehr being called on for service outside of Prussian territory, has not occurred since the campaigns of 1815. Prussia, therefore, says the *Opinion Nationale*, is making her final effort.

WITHIN TWENTY-FIVE MILES OF PARIS.

Brussels, Aug. 27.—Prussian scouting parties are at Meaux, one hour from Paris. [Meaux is situated on the railroad to Strasbourg, about twenty-five miles east north-east from Paris, and on the river. It has a population of about 8,000, and is the capital of the Arrondisement and Department of Seine-et-Marne. It is a tribunal of commerce and has a commercial college and a library of 13,000 volumes. In 1520, the English besieged it and captured it after a five months' siege.]

La Presse on the Prussian Advance—What the "Obstinate Old Man" May Expect in Case of Failure—Prussians at Meaux.

Paris, Aug. 28.—*La Presse* says: "The official announcement made in the Chambers that the Prussians are marching on Paris causes neither astonishment nor fear in the capital. The Parisians receive it with quiet resolution. King William is fatally led to this hazard in spite of the serious strategic reasons which should turn him from it. If it is considered that this obstinate old man has raised a million men, whom he will never take back across the Rhine, it will be easily seen that he finds it necessary to risk a bloody battle at the foot of our towers. There is not one German in all Prussia, Bavaria, Würtemberg or Baden who would not turn and curse the King, should he not make a supreme effort to come here and dictate a peace in Paris. How could he return to Germany in the midst of the desolation of families, the misery and depopulation of city and country? Should he not win a bloody success, his defeat would be complete." This is the decisive reason—a reason more political than military—that brings the old King under our walls."

FROM THE FRONT.

Successes on Both Sides—Surrender of Vitry to the Prussians—A French Victory at Verdun—10,000 Prussians Repulsed.

Paris, Aug. 27—Midnight.—The following official intelligence has been made public:

On the 25th inst., at 9 o'clock in the morning, Verdun was attacked by the Prussians, 10,000 strong, commanded by the Crown Prince of Saxony. After an ardent combat, which lasted three hours, during which time 300 shells were thrown into the city, the Prussians, much injured by our artillery, were repulsed. The loss is considerable. The Garde Nationale served our guns. We have five killed and twelve wounded. The enemy fired on an ambulance train, which was struck seventeen times. Two persons belonging to it were killed. The citizens made a vigorous defense.

The movement of the Prussians along the Aube seems to have been arrested. They are falling back on St. Disier. Large bodies of infantry are passing through Luneville and Bayon.

CAPTURE OF VITRY.

London, Aug. 28.—The following official dispatch is dated Bar-le-Duc, Friday night: The garrison of Vitry surrendered on Thursday morning. The Prussians captured sixteen guns. Two battalions of the French Garde Mobile were annihilated by the Prussian cavalry. Seventeen French officers and 850 soldiers were captured. The Prussians had one Major severely and three troopers slightly wounded.

FRENCH VICTORIES CLAIMED.

London, Aug. 28.—The *Opinion Nationale* says battles were fought on the 23d and 24th, which resulted in the wholesale slaughter of the Prussians. The same paper says Steinmetz was beaten on the former date and Frederick Charles on the latter. On Thursday, at Epernay, the National Guard repulsed a Prussian force.

Mezieres, via Brussels, Aug. 27.—The Prussians are retreating before the Francs-Tireurs and the peasants, from Stenay to Dun.

THE BESIEGED CITIES.

Paris, via Brussels, Aug. 28.—The sieges of Strasbourg, Toul, Thionville and Metz have made no progress. The capitulation of Bazaine, for want of supplies, is expected.

Paris, Aug. 25.—The *Gaulois* says it is reported that the Prussian administration of Alsatia and Lorraine is exceedingly tyrannical and exacting.

Arlon, Aug. 27, via Brussels.—The Prussians have summoned Longwy to surrender, but the commanding officer refused.

McMahon's Army—The Emperor and Prince Imperial—A Battle Looked for in a Day or Two—A Prussian Council of War.

Paris, Aug. 28.—Marshal McMahon's main Army is at Stenay. The Emperor is at Renionville, and the Prince Imperial at Rethel. The Prussians push their reconnoissances as far as Montmédy.

A FIGHT IMMINENT.

La Liberté of today says that a General of the Army of the Rhine arrived in Paris last night, had an interview with the Empress, and started immediately on his return. We may expect within a day or two a brilliant combat. *La Liberté* adds that a personage who saw the Emperor on the 25th, affirms that the armies of Bazaine and McMahon are near each other.

A PRUSSIAN COUNCIL OF WAR.

The *Journal of France* of today says: "We learn from a certain source that before ordering the army of the Prince Royal to march on Paris, the King held at Pont-à-Mousson a council of war, composed of Generals and Princes commanding the Prussian forces. The advice of all was to remain in the territory which had been conquered, fortifying the right bank of the Moselle. The King alone determined to march on Paris."

The Prince Royal slept night before last at the Chalons prefecture.

The German Forces—Distribution and Commands of the Armies in France.

Berlin, Aug. 28.—The disposition of the German Armies is, as follows: There are eighteen *corps d' armée*, containing 40,000 men each. The first army under Steinmetz, has the First, Seventh and Eighth Corps at Metz; the second army, under Prince Frederick Charles, the Second, Third, Ninth and Tenth Corps, at Metz; the third army, under the Prussian Crown Prince, the Fifth, Sixth and Eleventh Corps, and two Bavarian corps, marching on Paris; the fourth army, under the Crown Prince of Saxony, has the Fourth and Twelfth Corps, and the Saxon and Prussian Guards; the fifth army, under Gen. Werder, has the Wurtemberg and Baden divisions, and is engaged in the siege of Strasbourg; the sixth army, under the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Schwerin is on the Rhine; and the seventh army, under Gens. von Canstein and Lœwenfeld is at Berlin. Three of these armies are in reserve.

PARIS.

A Siege Deemed Inevitable—Proposed Removal of the Seat of Government to Lyons—An American Sanitary Train—Arrests.

London, Aug. 28.—Reuter's telegram says the siege of Paris is deemed inevitable. It is even said that the Government prefers that result to a pitched battle. The papers invite the French to rush to the defense in spite of the supineness of the Government. The Paris journals also say the advance of the Crown Prince is fatal to the Prussian campaign. The forts around Paris have been armed, garrisoned and provisioned. M. Thiers' appointment on the Committee of Defense is the result of a special decree. The *Soir* denounces the inactivity of the French fleet.

NEW SEAT OF GOVERNMENT PROPOSED.

The removal of the seat of Government to Lyons is suggested.

Paris, Aug. 28.—In case of a siege of Paris, the Government officials, other than the ministers, will go to Tours, Bourges and Lyons, to administer the Provinces uninvaded by the enemy.

AN AMERICAN SANITARY TRAIN.

Today the train of American ambulances under the direction of Dr. Marion Sims, left the city for Metz. Dr. Pratt and many other members of the United States Sanitary Commission accompanied the train in uniform. The daughters of Dr. Sims marched at the head of the procession, bearing the banners of France and the United States. A great sensation was created among the spectators as the train moved through the streets. The crowds cheered and gave liberally to those collecting money for the wounded. The ambulance-service will be strictly impartial in its ministrations, treating French and Prussian wounded alike.

SUSPICIOUS PERSONS.

Arrests of vagrants and suspected parties have been suspended by an order of the Prefect of Police, who has no more places in which to keep them. The journals say the persons under arrest will soon be disposed of and the arrests continued, as the population are loud in their exclamations against the Germans and others now in the city, who, in case of siege, might be capable of acts of treachery.

Over 250,000 beeves, sheep and hogs, are now in Paris.

MILITARY ADMINISTRATION.

M. Granier de Cassagnac has petitioned the Chambers, at the request of many inhabitants of Paris, that all Germans now in Paris and its environs be expelled.

It is proposed, in case of a siege, that the Minister of War shall leave Paris, so that the military administration of the city shall not be at any time impeded.

THE CORPS LEGISLATIF.

Announcement of the Success at Verdun—Thiers and the Committee of Defense—Disastrous Results of Not Arming the People.

Paris, Aug. 28.—In the Corps Legislatif, yesterday, the Count de Palikao announced that 10,000 Prussians attacked Verdun, and were repulsed with heavy loss; and he gave particulars as previously telegraphed. M. Arago demanded information on the situation of the Prussian Armies, but the Minister of War declined to reply. The law calling into the ranks married men who have served in the army was rejected.

THE COMMITTEE OF DEFENSE.

M. Thiers made an explanation of his position. He said he only knew of his appointment as a member of the Committee of Defense, from the columns of the *Journal Officiel* that morning. He accepted the trust through devotion to his country; but, he said, he must have the support of the Chambers. This declaration was received with applause. The President thereupon announced that the entire Chamber accepted the appointment of M. Thiers.

DISTRIBUTION OF ARMS.

To a question put by M. Picard, Count Palikao answered that the distribution of arms to the National Guard was the prerogative of his administration, and that he would not permit it to devolve on a subaltern.

THE FAILURE TO ARM THE PEOPLE.

In the Senate, yesterday, M. Larabit, after a communication from the Minister of War, giving details of the occupation of the country by the Prussians, said if certain villages and towns which were invaded surrendered too quickly it was hardly their fault. The Government, (not, however, the present Cabinet,) with a strange lack of forethought, had constantly refused to arm the people of Alsace, Lorraine and Champagne, thus betraying a lack of confidence in the people which had cost the country dear, for had these peasants, who are good marksmen, been armed, the army of the Prince Royal of Prussia would not have so easily crossed the Vosges, where our men, hidden from view, could have inflicted such loss upon them that France would not have been compelled to abandon her second line of defense.

SURGEONS.

Alleged Violation of Neutrality—Engaging Surgeons for the Prussian Army.

Washington, Aug. 28.—It is said that the French Minister has represented to this Government, in a way of protest, that he has reason to believe that the North German Legation, or others, by its authority, have been engaging surgeons in this country to serve in the Prussian Army. This is denied by Germans as to Baron Gerolt, although it may be true as to one or more of the German Consuls. From what we can learn both the French and German Ministers scrupulously avoid any infraction of our Neutrality laws, and are prompt to cause a due observance of them on the part of subordinate officers of their respective countries, while our own Government will strictly enforce a compliance with the principles of the late proclamation of President Grant.

PROGRESS OF THE INVADERS.

Triple Line of Prussian Advance—The Northern, Central and Southern Routes to Paris—The Chances of the French Generals.

All the indications in today's telegrams combine to show that the plan of invasion of the Prussian staff officer, which we reproduced on Saturday, is being pretty accurately followed up. In the north we hear of the invaders leaving Metz and Thionville in their rear, appearing before Longwy, close to the Belgian frontier, and in having likewise pushed their reconnoissances to Montmédy, situated twenty miles further west. The main portion of McMahon's command is reported to be about seven miles south-west of this, at Stenay, on the Meuse. Should the Marshal elect to stay there, a conflict is, therefore, inevitable, and should Bazaine's army, as reported, be near this point also, a battle of some magnitude may be anticipated. It seems, however, to be now the settled tactics of the French commanders to allow the Prussian line to become as much attenuated as excessive length can make it, before making a final effort to interrupt and destroy it. The wooded and elevated region of the Ardennes which lies between Stenay, in the Valley of the Meuse, and Rethel, the head-quarters of the Emperor, in the valley of the Aisne, can scarcely be expected, therefore, to witness a struggle of any moment at the present juncture. The northern line of the Prussian advance is obviously being traced with a view of keeping open a retreat, to the nearest point of the frontier, for the army which will shortly appear before Paris. As a French journal justly remarks, the distance from Paris to Sierck, the nearest point to the German frontier, is 100 leagues, (245 miles,) and over this immense distance the Prussians must keep their communications unbroken. To secure this it is highly important that they should gain possession of the great frontier railroad, extending in a north-westerly direction from Thionville to Mézières, from which latter point a connecting line proceeds south-west to Rheims and Epernay, from which again the Great Eastern Road follows the course of Marne to Paris. The three places, the possession of which is of vital importance to this object, are Thionville, Sedan and Mézières, all fortified towns, and, judging from the example of Thionville, not likely to prove easy of capture. In spite of a reported repulse, a determined effort will, doubtless, likewise be made to take Verdun, since in addition to its strength and general strategic importance, it forms the key to the possession of about seventy miles of railroad which joins the main line to Paris at Chalons, or twenty miles further east than the junction of the more northerly line at Epernay. This main railroad line, which extends from Strasbourg to Paris, is already for the greater part of its length in the hands of the Prussians. Taking Haguenau, in Alsace, as a point of departure, there is only one important point on the route, of at least 180 miles, which connects it with Paris, not in possession of the Prussians. That point is Toul, and it is scarcely probable that the artillery of so small a fortress can seriously interfere with the free transmission of both men and supplies along the entire route. The surrender of Vitry, about eighteen miles south-east of Chalons, and situated on the same line, gives the Prussians possession of a highly advantageous centre, from which their forces may be pushed forward along the valley of the Marne, may be sent to the capital by the more direct though less accessible route by Sézanne, or may be thrown across to follow the course of the Aube toward the Seine valley and Paris.

The appearance of Prussian scouts at Dijon is significant of an advance by the army of which we have heard so little that was collected on the confines of the Black Forest at the southern extremity of Baden. It may be that we have here the first indications of the presence of the newly mobilized Fourth German Army, announced to be under the command of the Crown Prince of Saxony. As we have already more than once pointed out, Dijon is a highly important railroad centre, besides being a place of considerable commercial importance, and commands also the passage from this point into the upper end of the Valley of the Seine. If this southern movement is really the prelude to an advance in force, the exact reproduction of the Prussian staff officer's plans will be complete, and a similar fidelity of prognostication may be expected in his description of how Paris ought to be besieged. The formation of three German Armies of reserve need only be referred to as a proof of the modern aptness of the remark made seventy years ago, "Prussia is not a country which possesses an army, it is an army which possesses a country," and as a proof, also, of the consistent and far-seeing caution with which the conduct of an apparently over-daring campaign has been distinguished. It is this want of temerity, joined to an equal lack of timidity, which will make most people mistrust the French prophecies of an early Prussian disaster.

German Christian Contributions for the Victims of the War.

The Christian Commission of the German Young Men's Christian Association, organized for the purpose of aiding the sick and wounded of the Prussian Army, and encouraging the spiritual labor of the brethren in Germany among the soldiers, have collected since last Wednesday nearly $600, the amount subscribed being largely in excess of that figure. The Commission expect to give a better report next week. Churches, other religious bodies, and persons interested in this cause, can send their contributions to Peter Kehr, No. 115 Norfolk-street, and Henry Berge, No. 95 John-street. All who desire may attend the meetings of the Commission every Wednesday evening at the hall of the Association, No. 69 Ludlow-street.

LATE WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP CITY OF PARIS.

The Inman steam-ship *City of Paris*, which left Liverpool Aug. 18, and Queenstown Aug. 19, reached this port last night. The regular supply of papers which reached us are later by two days than those at hand by the *Calabria*.

NEUTRAL ENGLAND.

Circular to the British Representatives in North Germany.

The following is a copy of a circular which has been addressed to Her Majesty's Diplomatic and Consular representatives in Germany:

Foreign Office, Aug. 11.

Her Majesty's Government have learned with much regret that an impression exists in Germany that Great Britain is deviating from the attitude of neutrality which she has announced her resolution to observe, by giving France facilities for obtaining certain articles useful to her for war purposes, such as munitions of war, horses and coal, while such facilities are not accorded in an equal degree to the allied German States. It is not unnatural that, in a moment of excitement like the present, the German people should be more than ordinarily sensitive in watching the attitude of nations which are taking no part in the struggle; and it cannot be wondered at that they should for a time accept as facts unfounded rumors, and that they should somewhat hastily condemn as breaches of neutrality proceedings which, at a calmer season, they would not hesitate to pronounce, with that impartiality of judgment for which they are distinguished, to be strictly in accordance with the usages of international law and comity. Her Majesty's Government lost no time, after the declarations of war had been exchanged, in announcing the determination of Great Britain to maintain a position of neutrality between the contending parties; and this position has been hitherto faithfully observed. It is not true that any facilities have been given, or any restrictions imposed, which are not equally applicable to both belligerents. The steps taken by Her Majesty's Government have been strictly in accordance with precedent and with the principles by which neutral nations, including Prussia herself, have been guided in recent wars. But it now appears to be wished that Great Britain should go further; and that she should not only enjoin upon British subjects the obligations of neutrality, but that she should take it upon herself to enforce those obligations in a manner and to an extent wholly unusual. It is demanded that she should not only forbid, but absolutely prevent the exportation of articles contraband of war; that is to say, that she should decide herself what articles are to be considered as contraband of war, and that she should keep such a watch upon her ports as to make it impossible for such articles to be exported from them. It requires but little consideration to be convinced that this is a task which a neutral Power can hardly be called upon to perform. Different nations take different views at different times as to what articles are to be ranked as contraband of war, and no general decision has been come to on the subject. Strong remonstrances, for instance, are made against the export of coal to France; but it has been held by Prussian authors of high reputation that coal is not contraband, and that no Power, either neutral or belligerent, can pronounce it to be so. But, even if this point were clearly defined, it is beyond dispute that the contraband character would depend upon the destination; the neutral Power could hardly be called upon to prevent the exportation of such cargoes to a neutral port; and if this be the case, how could it be decided, at the time of departure of a vessel, whether the alleged neutral destination were real or colorable? The question of the destination of the cargo must be decided in the Prize Court of a belligerent, and Prussia could hardly seriously propose to hold the British Government responsible whenever a British ship carrying a contraband cargo should be captured while attempting to enter a French port. Her Majesty's Government do not doubt that, when the present excitement has subsided, the German nation will give them credit for having honestly acted up to the duties of neutrality to the best of their power; and they are confirmed in this conviction by the recollection that, when Prussia was in the same position as that in which Great Britain now finds herself, her line of conduct was similar, and she found herself equally unable to enforce upon her subjects stringent obligations against the exportation even of unquestionable munitions of war. During the Crimean war, arms and munitions were freely exported from Prussia to Russia, and arms of Belgian manufacture found their way to the same quarter through Prussian territory, in spite of a decree issued by the Prussian Government prohibiting the transport of arms coming from foreign States. Reflection upon these points may make the German nation inclined to take a juster view of the position now occupied by Her Majesty's Government. As regards the export from this country of horses and ammunition, it appears from the latest tables which have been obtained from the British Customs that the number of horses exported during the months of July and August to Germany and Belgium is approximately 413, and to France 583. As regards the amount of munitions of war exported during the same period, it appears from the official reports that none at all have been exported to France, and only the following exports have been made to German, Belgian and Dutch ports: To Belgium, ordnance stores, &c., to the value of £369; shot-lead, or iron, 1 cwt.; to Hamburg, shot-lead, or iron, 5 cwt.; to Holland, shot-lead, or iron, 32 cwt. It is not irrelevant to this matter to quote the views recently expressed to a foreign Minister at Washington by the Secretary of State of the United States respecting the duties of neutrals in regard to trade in articles contraband of war. He is reported to have said that arms and ammunition had always been considered to be articles of legitimate commerce by neutrals during war, and that the United States claimed the right to supply them to all belligerents without distinction, adding that, during the civil war in America, quantities of these articles had been bought from England, France, and Belgium. It may be well also to observe that the Belgian Government, though by a recent decree it has provisionally prohibited the transit and exportation of arms and munitions of war, excepts from this prohibition articles which can be clearly shown to be destined for a neutral Government, and reserves formally the right of free exportation for the future. I am, with great truth, your most obedient, humble servant,

GRANVILLE.

SECRET NEGOTIATIONS.

Count Bismarck on the "Project" Relating to Belgium.

Not content with divulging the *projet* which appeared in the London *Times* of Aug. 15, in the *Official Gazette*, Count Bismarck has communicated it to the Powers. The note containing it is as follows:

Berlin, Aug. 10, 1870.

My telegraphic dispatch to the Ambassador of the North German Confederacy in London respecting the draft treaty published in the *Times* of the 25th ult, has induced Count Benedetti to give his version of the origin of that draft in the *Journal Officiel de l'Empire* of the 30th ult. In my dispatch of the 29th ult. I have given a more detailed account respecting the said draft and its bearings upon French politics generally; since which the circular dispatch of the Duc de Grammont, dated the 3d of August, has been communicated to the world at large. In adverting to these French utterances I have no intention to give any reply to them; the abundant matter they afford for criticism has been fully ventilated by the Press of all countries, France not excepted. The only object of the present communication is to transmit you a fresh piece of evidence, and to request you to bring it to the cognizance of the Government to which you are accredited. If I have not made use of it before, this was owing to my reluctance, even in a state of war, to drag the person of a monarch into the discussion of the acts of his ministers and representatives, and also because, considering the form of Government which avowedly existed in France up to the 2d of January last, I was not prepared to hear that the draft treaty and the other proposals and arrogant demands alluded to in my dispatch of the 29th should have been submitted to me without the knowledge of the Emperor Napoleon. But certain statements which appear in the latest French utterances necessitate my having recourse to a different line of conduct. On the other hand, the French Minister of Foreign Affairs assures us that the Emperor Napoleon has never proposed to Prussia a treaty having the acquisition of Belgium for its object (*que jamais l'Empereur Napoléon n'a proposé à la Prusse un traité pour prendre possession de la Belgique*;) on the other, Count Benedetti gives out that the draft treaty in question emanates from me; that all he had to do with it was to put it on paper—writing, so to say, from my dictation, (*en quelque sorte sous ma dictée*,) which he only did the better to apprehend my views; and that the Emperor Napoleon was made cognizant of the draft only after its completion at Berlin. Statements such as these render it indispensable for me to make use of a means at my disposal calculated to support my account of French politics and to strengthen the supposition I have previously expressed respecting the nature of the connection between the Emperor and his Ministers, envoys and agents. In the archives of the Foreign Office at Berlin is preserved a letter from Count Benedetti to me, dated Aug. 5, 1866, and a draft treaty inclosed in that letter. Copies of both are appended to the present communication. The originals, in Count Benedetti's handwriting, I shall submit to the inspection of the representatives of the neutral Powers, and I will also send you a photographic *fac simile* of the same. I beg to observe that, according to the *Moniteur*, the Emperor Napoleon did pass the time from the 28th of July to the 7th of August, 1866, at Vichy. In the official interview which I had with Count Benedetti in consequence of this letter, he supported his demands by threatening war in case of refusal. When I declined, nevertheless, the Luxembourg affair was brought upon the carpet, and after the failure of this little business came the more comprehensive proposal relative to Belgium embodied in Count Benedetti's draft treaty published in the *Times*. I request you to read this dispatch to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, and to transmit to him a copy or a translation of the same, as also a copy of the documents inclosed. You will also be good enough to lay before him a photographic *fac simile* directly it comes to hand. On behalf of the Chancellor of the Confederacy.

VON THILE.

THE CONTEST.

The Battle-Field of Woerth After the Struggle.

Correspondence of the Daily News.

The swift and skillful movements against Wissembourg, resulting in complete success to the German arms, was but a foretaste of the storm which threatened the northern part of Alsace. On the second day after Wissembourg came the battle of Woerth, and the Crown Prince gained a great victory over the ablest General in France. It is admitted that the French fought with reckless courage, and that they inflicted heavy loss on their opponents; but the fact of this hard fighting and of this heavy loss shows how serious a defeat was sustained by McMahon. I traversed the battle-field while the dead still lay unburied on the trampled ground, and could form a good notion of how the fight had gone by the ghastly evidence which remained. Woerth is at the bottom of a fertile valley, between two ridges of cultivated ground. There is a quantity of woodland in the neighborhood, and especially behind the French position, or on the western side of the valley, there is a strip of forest which forms a cover for retreating troops. The little river Bruder, not deep enough in Summer time to float a skiff, flows through the village, and a high road comes winding down toward it on the eastern side of the valley, flanked by trees. Here was the German position, stretching far to right and left. Along this road were heaps of spiked helmets to be seen, and cart-loads of needle-guns collected under the trees. At a distance the French musketry fire had told more heavily than the German, and I heard that the French artillery had been very well served. But though the burying parties were busy with the German dead on this eastern side of Woerth, there was more than an exchange of slaughterous work on the western side. Here the Prussians and Bavarians had pushed forward in strong force, and their fire had told fearfully upon the French. The high spirit and rigid discipline of the one army had been more than a match for the desperate resistance of the other. Whole companies of Frenchmen had been mowed down in their wild attempts to check the enemy's advance. It had been a tolerably equal fight in some places, for the ground was strewn with German dead. But more and more Frenchmen had fallen in proportion. Black Turcos and wide-trowsered Zouaves lay thick at many points, and the Cuirassiers had suffered much. There were steel breast-plates and brass helmets scattered thickly on the line of the retreat, while the dead horses in all directions might be counted by hundreds. And so, westward, through the wood, went the traces of increasing disaster; officers and men lying grimly where they had fallen, some of them in quiet, shady spots as though they were picnickers asleep; pools of blood where the wounded had been found, knapsacks, rifles and overcoats, either thrown away in flight or left by the wounded on the field. Then came a spot where the French had rallied, and where the dead of both sides lay thick. Turcos might be seen who had evidently fought to the last, and had tried to fire their pieces as they lay. Frenchmen of the line regiments had here and there fallen in numbers, as though having halted and faced about in regular order. But the aspect of the fields beyond the wood seemed to indicate a hasty retreat. Wagons were overturned, baggage was thrown out upon the road-side, and many knapsacks were to be seen. No one who had passed over that battle-ground of Woerth when I did could have failed to realize that a great disaster had befallen the French arms, though at a time when most of the wounded had been removed, and on so large a scene of action it would have been impossible to judge of the exact loss sustained. However, I see no reason to doubt the official return on the German side, which gives about 10,000 Frenchmen and 7,000 Germans *hors de combat*, and about 7,000 prisoners taken by the victors—4,000 in the battle, and 3,000 more in the pursuit. These losses, with the further loss of cannon and colors, made Woerth an evil day for France. Well might the wounded Germans raise themselves to cheer the Crown Prince as he passed, and cry that Germany was safe. It will often be told how the armies met on the 6th of August, and how McMahon made his unsuccessful effort to repel the invasion of Alsace, how the Prussians held the left of the line, the Bavarians and Wurtembergers the right, and how a few Baden troops, held in reserve by the Crown Prince, were brought up just in time to share the honors of the day. There was a fierce attack on both sides, it being difficult to say which party began, and gradually as the German troops pressed round upon their opponent's line of retreat, the French were forced to make so hasty a retrograde movement that the retreat became very nearly a rout. The *zundnadel-gewehr* proved itself to be fully the equal of the Chassepôt, and something more—so at least, say the German soldiers, with apparently good cause. Then, moreover, the Prussians knew their weapon better, having long been accustomed to it, and the Crown Prince handled his army so as to make most of the deadly fire of his infantry. The cavalry was not used for an attack in the first instance, but was sent in pursuit when the enemy began his retreat. It was a victory due to the patriotic ardor of the German troops, as much as to anything in their discipline or tactics; but we must not forget that the French showed ardor likewise, and that the scale was turned for the Germans at Woerth by their intelligent understanding of the breech-loader drill, and by their steadiness in firing. These matters take time to learn, and I hope that our volunteers will have a chance of learning them before they are called upon to face a foe who may have learnt the new weapon at his leisure. We see the glorious results which Germany is reaping from her careful preparation.

PARIS SCENES.

General Depression—Foreigners in France—Perils of Strangers.

Writing under date of Aug. 15, the Paris correspondent of the *Times*, says: "Paris is in great need of a little good news, for it has been very dull and sad of late. Last night, at 10 o'clock, the crowds which usually at that hour on a Sunday evening flock along the boulevards and principal thoroughfares, on their return from their weekly holiday in the country, were nowhere to be seen. This is not surprising, for a friend who was yesterday at Enghien, a very favorite resort of the Parisians on Sundays, tells me that no one was there. I am told that the population of this capital has diminished by one-fifth within the last three weeks, and I have little doubt of the correctness of this information. The exodus has especially been within the last eight or ten days. Besides the troops, the Gardes Mobiles, and the numerous volunteers, numbers of Parisians have gone into the country and to parts of France more remote from the scene of war. Then the Germans have been sent away in great numbers, and other foreigners have gone of their own accord, and I should think the floating population was now reduced to a very small number. I know not to what extent Germans married and settled in Paris have been able to obtain leave to remain, but I suspect only in rare and special cases, and I know of many having departed before they were ordered off because they feared ill-treatment. It would suffice for an evil-intentioned person to point out a man in the street and stigmatize him as a Prussian for the individual thus denounced to be in considerable danger. According to the latest statistics, France contained 635,495 foreigners, of whom 106,606 were Germans. The number of English was only 29,856. In Paris alone there were 30,456 Germans. Of these the greater part must now have gone, and most of the others will have to go. The passport offices at the Prefecture of Police, for natives as well as foreigners, are open daily from 8 to 6 and the rush and work are incessant.

STEFAN TURR.

Sketch of the Emissary of Bismarck and Napoleon.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 18.

Stefan Turr, the emissary of Bismarck and Napoleon, seems to have led rather a chequered life. He is the son of a shoemaker, and was born in Baja, in Hungary, in 1822. In 1846 he was "assented" into the Austrian Army, advanced after some time to a corporalship, and in 1848 sent with the Imperial Regiment of Infantry, Archduke Francis Charles, to Italy. He had been proposed for a Lieutenantship, when with some of the men he deserted over the bridge near Buffalo to the Sardinians. There he was made Colonel of the newly-formed deserters' legion, the so-called Caprians. When after the battle of Novara Austria particularly insisted on having Turr given up, he escaped into Switzerland, whence he went to Baden, and there joined Mieroslawski. He now reappeared as Lieutenant-Colonel, and Mieroslawski promoted him to a Colonelcy. After the ill-fated affair in the Bergstrasse, he returned to Switzerland with 103 men, whom he dispatched to America, himself remaining behind. He was next sent to Constantinople, and during the Crimean war obtained British naturalization, and went as British agent to Bucharest. There on neutral ground he was arrested by the Austrians as a deserter, sent home and brought before a Court-martial at Karlsburg, in Transylvania. Almost on the eve of being led out to execution, the Judge declared to him that Queen Victoria had interfered on his behalf, as a naturalized British subject, and that the Emperor had in consequence commuted his sentence to eternal banishment from the Austrian States. In 1859 he joined Garibaldi, became Commander of the Chasseurs, received a wound and was promoted to a Generalship. Since 1861 he has sojourned chiefly in Paris, being now one of the most intimate friends of Prince Napoleon, and in September, 1861, married Adelina Wyse Bonaparte, second daughter of Princess Letitia Bonaparte, sister of Pierre Napoleon, and nominal daughter of the English Consul Wyse, but born in 1842, long after Wyse's legal separation from his wife. The first legitimate daughter of Wyse was the wife of Ratazzi, the Princess Solms.

THE FRENCH NATION.

Will France Submit?—Views of a French Liberal.

From the Pall Mall Gazette, Aug. 17.

A great nation does not readily acquiesce in the necessity of taking a lower place in the hierarchy of European Powers than that to which she has been accustomed, and the very best terms which France could at this moment gain from Prussia would involve this much of degradation. Nothing that Lord Granville could propose could save her from this necessity, and there is not much chance that she would accept mediation if coupled with the condition of submitting to it. Even if we are over-estimating the perseverance and resolution of the French people in attributing to them this determination to go on fighting, we can hardly be wrong in supposing that they would only regard peace in the light of a breathing space in which to prepare to fight the battle over again with better fortune and a different result. There is no talk in France of the war having been a mistake; all we hear of is that it was a mistake to enter upon it so unprepared. Take, for example, the following extract from the "Chronique" in the new number of the *Revue des Deux Mondes*:

> This war with Prussia was certainly inevitable. It must have broken out some day or other, and we will even venture to say that the late events have made its inevitableness still more apparent by reducing us so promptly to the defensive, and by bringing into relief the weakness of our frontier—a weakness already very great under the conditions of the treaties of 1815, and still greater since 1866, when Prussia presses on us with the weight of the whole of Germany, bound together in a military union. These events have shown by sinister evidence where was the aggressive force, the permanent menace. Thus the war was one of those terrible contingencies which we were bound to foresee, which we could not decline at a given moment; but it was above all necessary to know whether we were prepared, and, if we were not ready, it was needful to know how to wait. Everything depended on that. * * * War doubtless has its hazards of which no one is master. In so great a struggle reverses may happen; but when one knows the cause of them they are half repaired, they cease to be a reason for discouragement, and become, on the contrary, an energetic stimulant. Henceforth France, fortified by experience, can fight before Europe, who watches her; she can march to the conflict with a manly confidence because she feels her force, because she knows that her banner is that of the civilization and liberty of peoples.

Thus in the opinion of so moderate and sensible a Liberal as M. Charles de Mazade, the result of the war up to this time has only been to show that some addition of territory on the side of Germany is absolutely necessary to the safety of France. No doubt the chain of reverses may be so heavy and so unbroken that she may at least be driven into acknowledging that her former greatness is lost beyond the possibility of recall. But Prussia has a good deal to do before that period of exhaustion is reached, and even when it is reached we shall not readily believe that France will not be content to remain at it.

WAR NOTES.

As one of the characteristic results of the war, it may be mentioned that *La Revue et Gazette des Théâtres*, a very respectable theatrical paper of more than forty years' standing, which was regularly published twice a week, has announced that for some time to come it will appear once a week only. The change is attributed to the want of theatrical news caused by the gravity of political events. Such a notification, thinks the *Times*, would be of small significance in England; but when the important part taken by the theatre in Parisian life is considered, it may be regarded a sign of the times.

The Queen of Prussia had sent the following telegram to Gen. Herwarth de Bittenfeld: "In the joyful and grateful emotion I feel at the victories of our armies, I send you today two gold medals, one for the author and one for the composer of the song, "Die Wacht am Rhein," in which the passionate patriotism of our citizens and soldiers has so admirably found expression, and which has become a real national song of Germany." On the face of the medals is the bust of the King, and on the reverse the figures 1870, surrounded by a laurel.

Some days ago, say the London *Echo*, Marshal Bazaine had gathered together at his dinner table at Metz the members of his family, of whom several are in the army. They were waited upon by a servant of remarkably good appearance and manner; so good, indeed, that the Marshal's wife was struck with it, and expressed her astonishment on leaving the table. The Marshal at first laughed at his wife's remarks, assuring her that the servant was not a grand signeur in disguise, but a *valet de chambre*. Nevertheless, the Marshal's wife insisted so strongly, that the handsome-looking servant was arrested. He turned out to be a Prussian officer.

The *Journal des Débats* of Aug. 17, summarizes, without attaching much importance to it, a communication from the Havas News Agency respecting a journey which M. d'Arnim, a Prussian diplomatist, has just made to Rome. King William is said to cherish the design of getting himself crowned Emperor of Germany after the war, and as Germany, more especially the Southern Provinces, contains a considerable number of Catholics, he is supposed to desire the Pope's consecration. He has offered to his Holiness, it is said, an asylum in Prussia, in case he should be compelled to quite Rome. This scheme of the future Emperor of Germany is no doubt ingenious enough as a means of gaining the good graces of the German Catholics, but what will the Protestants say of it? It is added that the Pope is much irritated with the Catholic States, France especially, for recalling her troops from Rome, and that he does not conceal his friendly feeling toward Prussia.

A correspondent at Christiana (Norway) says, writing on the 8th inst.: The great majority of the population here sympathize warmly with France, and all the papers, (with the single exception of the *Commercial and Shipping Gazette* of Gotheborg, which has always been an advocate of Prussia,) write in the same sense. The *Aftonbladet*, of Stockholm, repeatedly urges the Government to arm so as to be prepared for all contingencies, and the *Stockholm Post* declares that "even if it should turn out not to be necessary to go to war no one at least will be able to blame us for having done our duty in providing for the security of the country." There is a sum of about $50,000 at the disposal of the Government for naval services, and this will probably be used in arming the fleet. The monitors *Thorden* and *Tirfing* are already officially declared to be ready for sea.

A Paris journal publishes a speech addressed by Marshal Bazaine to about 100 troopers when he went to inspect the cantonments. He said: "My children—I have but one fault to reproach you with—you fire too fast. At Wissembourg, where your ammunition failed, you had what would have lasted the Prussians three days. Let us reason together a little. Where are we? Full on our line of defense. From Thionville to Metz, and from Metz to Nancy we hold the ground. Behind this line what have we? Another line, that of the Meuse. Behind the Meuse what have we? The Champagne, a battle-field that we know, do we not? After the Champagne what have we still? The Argonne. Do you remember the Argonne? Do you remember Valmy? The Prussians remember it, and that is all I need tell you. And after the Argonne what do we find? The network of rivers rendered illustrious by the campaign of 1814, all the country intersected by the Aisne, the Marne, the Aube, the Seine, and even the Yonne and the Armençon. Well, this is not all, for behind Metz, behind the Meuse, behind the Argonne, behind the Champagne, behind our valleys of the Marne there is Paris, and behind Paris France. France, that is to say, four million armed citizens, a patriot heart in every breast, and a thousand millions in the treasury. *Sambleu!* it seems hardly necessary to put on so many thicknesses of stuff. Let us advance gaily, without hurrying ourselves; we have plenty of time.

The following letter from the Duke of Schleswig-Holstein appeared in the Kiel journals: "My dear Colonel: During your stay here we frequently discussed the threatening danger of war, and the position which Schleswig-Holstein should take with regard to coming events. According to my conviction it cannot be doubtful what is the duty of every German in the present war. France has declared war, and the whole of Germany has accepted the challenge. It will fight in order to maintain its integrity against the foreign foe. At such a moment all internal questions which are still disturbing Germany must be thrown aside. We Schleswig-Holsteiners need not yield our rights, and will not do so. But in the present war we have but the one duty with all our might to stand up for Germany, and to strive with all the means at our disposal to secure the victory for German right. The more we Schleswig-Holsteiners regret that in the year 1864 we could take no active part in freeing the Duchies from the Danish yoke, the more joyfully shall we now join to defend the German soil against France. With the help of God this war will, if even through bitter trials, conduce to the well-being and blessing of Germany.

FRIEDRICH, Duke of Schleswig-Holstein."

BURNING OF DARIEN.

Correction of the Statement of the Rector of St. Andrews, Ga.

We publish the following from *Harper's Weekly*, in correction of a statement by the Rector of St. Andrew's Parish, Darien, Ga., which appeared in our columns on the 13th inst.:

"Robert F. Clute, Rector, and W. Robert Gignilliat, Senior Warden of St. Andrew's Church, Darien, Ga., have published an appeal 'to the members of the Episcopal Church and all other friends of religion and education in the United States,' asking relief for their parish.

This appeal begins by a statement concerning a young officer in the service of the United States who subsequently fell, at the head of his regiment, in the assault upon Fort Wagner. It is in these words:

'June 11, 1863, without an engagement, the town of Darien, Ga., was taken and burned by the United States colored troops, Col. Shaw, Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment, commanding.'

This statement is incorrect in so far as it refers to Col. Shaw, Col. Montgomery having been the officer in command.

Col. Shaw's opinion respecting the burning of Darien may be learned from the following extracts from letters written by him at the time, which we publish as an act of justice toward all concerned in that affair:

St. Simon's Island, June 14, 1863.

His Excellency John A. Andrew, Governor of Massachusetts:

Dear Sir: On the 10th and 11th inst. we took part in an expedition under Col. Montgomery. We met no enemy, and our only exploits were the capture of eighty-five bales of cotton, and the burning of the town of Darien. The latter performance disgusted me exceedingly. I never knew before of a town being burned to the ground without some good reason, especially when it contain only old men, women and children.

June 12, 1863.—....About noon we came in sight of Darien....Montgomery said to me, 'I shall burn this town.'....I told him that I did not want the responsibility, and he was only too happy to take it all on his own shoulders; so the pretty little place was burned to the ground.... One of my companies assisted, because he ordered them out, and I had to obey....The reason he gave me for destroying Darien was that the Southerners must be made to feel that this was a real war, and that they were to be swept away by the hand of God like the Jews of old. In theory this may seem all right to some; but when it comes to being made the instrument of the Lord's vengeance, I myself don't like it. Then he says: 'We are outlawed, and therefore not bound by the rules of regular warfare.' But that makes it none the less revolting to wreak our vengeance on the innocent and defenseless....I have not yet made up my mind as to what I ought to do. Besides my own distaste for this barbarous kind of warfare, I am not sure that it will not be very injurious to the reputation of black troops and of those connected with them. For myself, I have gone through the war so far without dishonor, and I do not like to degenerate into a plunderer and a robber; and the same applies to every officer in my regiment. If it were the order of our Government to overrun the South with fire and sword, I might look at it in a different light, for then we should be carrying out what had been decided upon as a necessary policy. As the case stands, we are no better than Semmes, who attacks and destroys defenseless vessels.

Montgomery, from what I have seen of him, is a conscientious man, and really believes what he says: 'That he is doing his duty to the best of his knowledge and ability.'

There are only two courses for me to pursue: To obey orders and say nothing, or to refuse to go on any such expeditions, and be put under arrest—probably Court-martialed—which is a serious thing.

June 13, 1863.—I am going to write to Gen. Hunter's Assistant Adjutant-General; for, unless Montgomery has orders from head-quarters to lay the country in ruins, I am determined to refuse to obey his orders in that respect.

June 22, 1863.—Montgomery returned from Hilton Head this morning. He found Gen. Gilmore, who has relieved Gen. Hunter, very friendly and anxious to second him in every way, with the exception of the burning business—so that is satisfactorily settled. Montgomery now tells me that he acted entirely under orders, and was at first very much opposed to it himself, but finally changed his mind.

June 28, 1863.—......I think now, as I did at the time of the burning of Darien, that such wanton destruction is cruel, barbarous, impolitic, and degrading to ourselves and our men; and I shall always rejoice that I expressed myself just as I did......It is rather hard that my men, my officers, and myself should have to bear part of the abuse for that affair, when they—the officers, at least—all felt exactly as I did about it.

St. Simon's Island, June 14, 1863.

Lieut.-Col. Halpine, Assistant Adjutant-General, Tenth Army Corps and Department of the South:

Dear Sir: Will you allow me to ask you a private question, which, of course, you are at liberty to answer or not?

Has Col. Montgomery orders from Gen. Hunter to burn and destroy all towns and dwelling-houses he may capture? On the 11th inst., as you know, we took the town of Darien without opposition, the place being occupied, so far as we ascertained, by non-combatants. Col. Montgomery burned it to the ground, and, at leaving finally, shelled it from the river. If he does this on his own responsibility, I shall refuse to have a share in it, and take the consequences; but, of course, if it is an order from head-quarters, it is a different matter, as in such case I suppose it to have been found necessary to adopt that policy. He ordered me, if separated from him, to burn all the planters' houses I came across.

Now I am perfectly ready to burn any place which resists, and gives some reason for such a proceeding; but it seems to me barbarous to turn women and children adrift in that way, and if I am only assisting Col. Montgomery in a private enterprise of his own, it is very distasteful to me.

I am aware that this is not a military way of getting information, and I hope you will feel that I shall not be hurt if you refuse to answer my question.

Believe me, very truly yours,

ROBERT G. SHAW,

Colonel Commanding Fifty-fourth Massachusetts Regiment.

A Man Murdered This Morning in Seventh-Avenue.

About 12½ o'clock this morning several pistol shots were heard in the neighborhood of the corner of Twenty-second-street and Seventh-avenue, where a gang of young rowdies were indulging in a free fight among themselves. The rapidity with which the pistol shots followed each other greatly alarmed and excited the residents of the vicinity, as they were rudely awakened from their slumbers. The reports of the pistols attracted the attention of the Police officers on post near by, and they immediately ran to the scene. As the officers neared the spot they discovered a young man named John Casey lying on the pavement groaning with pain, caused by a pistol-shot wound in the head, and another in the stomach. The officers were successful in arresting James McCormick, one of the combatants, who could not escape, as he was severely wounded in the ancle. Further investigation resulted in the fact being ascertained that the two men Casey and McCormick were quarreling and fighting with Joseph Howard and Henry Kelly, and McCormick was found in possession of a revolver, two of the chambers having been discharged. In the street, near the scene of hostilities, was also found another pistol, five of the chambers being empty. McCormick was taken to the Station-house in Thirtieth-street, and subsequently to Bellevue Hospital, where Casey was also removed. The latter is in a very dangerous condition, and cannot survive his wounds.

The German Musicians Contributing.

The Society Aschenbroedel, composed exclusively of German musicians, at its last meeting appropriated $1,000 from the fund of the Society in aid of the German war fund. This amount, it is stated, has already been transmitted to the Consul-General.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

A SHAKESPEAREAN GRAMMAR. For the use of Schools. By E. A. ABBOTT, M. A. London: MACMILLAN & CO.

"How many maggots have crawled out of that huge body!" said EDMUND BURKE, once, in speaking of "Bozzy and Piozzi," and the other biographers and critics of Dr. JOHNSON; and the same may be said, on a far larger scale, with respect to WILLIAM SHAKESPEARE—as most persons are aware. Here is one of the latest maggots—not to use the word disrespectfully, but only to carry on the figure as we began with it—and certainly not the worst of them; though we suspect the young *Lord Hamlet*, if called on to give his opinion of it, would answer, as he once answered *Polonius*: "Words, words, words." And yet the book is a fair book, and has its use. But why for boys? Wherefore "for the use of schools?" We have an idea SHAKESPEARE is not at all a fit book for boys—thinking, furthermore, that any teaching of him in school-classes would only tend to make them feel about him and his poetry as Lord BYRON felt for HORACE, whom he hated so, and parted with on Soracte's Ridge. It requires some culture, helped by a good deal of worldly thoughtfulness, to love and appreciate SHAKESPEARE, who for the generality of minds has what GEORGE III. honestly called "a good deal of rubbish."

The *Grammar* before us is at any rate well meant—an effort in the mediæval and archaic direction followed of late by those who see how philology can help men to a knowledge of antiquity and the by-gone generations, and desire to make it in some sort a part of education. To those past schooling for forty years or so, it may have been latterly a kind of surprise to see the Greek and Latin roots mentioned in common American school-books for small boys; and a later and a greater to see the Anglo-Saxon also introduced in the same way—so strange, and yet with such a grotesque air of familiarity. A knowledge of these origins is a good thing; and we shall very probably soon have the Sanscrit and the Hebrew radicle set forth in a similar manner—perhaps even the Welsh and the Irish. Our school-boys will be little polyglots in the days that are coming, and not the worse for that reason, since, in spite of POPE (ALEXANDER) "a little learning is a handy thing"—the great staple, in fact, of half, and more than half, the literary world; and the time for that classic superciliousness is fairly gone by. Nevertheless, allowing for all that, and appreciating the philological worth of SHAKESPEARE, in a general way, we do not think he is exactly the grammatical author for the aforesaid school-boys.

Mr. ABBOTT's book is a very long list of all those Elizabethan turns of speech that differ from our present forms of expression—a work of great industry, swarming with quotations, in which those dead and gone words and sentences are marked in italic. They are not very lovely or attractive, only odd and curious, and something like flies in amber, or picked out of amber, to speak more correctly. SHAKESPEARE sometimes used *who* instead of *which*; *'larum* for *alarum*; *wreathen* for *wreathed*; *bloat king* for *bloated king*. But these, and all his other peculiarities, leave his text clear enough in general for any reader of intelligence to understand; and even if they did not they are not explained here—at least our author does not engage in the work of clearing up any of the few uncertainties and obscurities of the Shakespearean dramas. His book is a mortuary collection of verbal curiosities, and as such is calculated to be of interest to a verbal critic of obsolete expressions in our language.

THE NEW TIMOTHY. A Novel. By WM. M. BAKER. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS.

This novel, with a gospel name, is a clerical novel, and all the scenes and characters that go to make it up are conceived and treated from the clerical point of view, and in the clerical light. Even a remarkable bear-hunt, carried on by a set of tatterdemalions and vagabonds, is a clerical device, and a clergyman—the hero of our story himself—rides at the head or the tail of it, knocking himself off his horse, and coming in at the death notwithstanding, like any other bear-hunter in the world. The thing is, in fact, part of the clerical policy and programme, and the reader will be, no doubt, impatient to peruse the book for himself, and find out an explanation of such a strange proceeding. The book is certainly an attractive one, full of lively mannerisms and affectations—one of these last being the fancy to call the calm, Grecian-faced and sensible heroine John—such as keep the reader's mind in a vivacious, not to say jerky state, but never in a drowsy or indifferent one. The interest of the story, in fact, is mainly kept up by the manner and the perpetual vivacity of the dialogue. The author shows himself a man of sprightly wit and cleverness, writing with a quick, decisive, offhand air of superiority, as if he felt somewhat above that business of story-telling. In this his style is so infectious, and he proceeds to the end with such an appearance of levity respecting the people of his tale, that the reader begins not to care for them either, till the mode in which Mrs. General Lickens has made up her mind to die, and does die, puts them pretty much out of his mind—too much so, indeed. And yet it is a very clever and readable book.

ANCIENT CLASSICS FOR ENGLISH READERS. By Rev. W. LUCAS COLLINS, M. A. Philadelphia: LIPPINCOTT & CO.

In two little books of this series we have the *Iliad* of HOMER and the *Odyssey* of HOMER. There is, in one of the old French *Memories*, a story telling of the *Iliad* contained in a nut-shell, the paper or parchment holding it being folded up into that space. It was rather an extravagant and good-for-nothing fancy, even if the nut were a cocoa-nut, which we strongly suspect it was. Here we have in English an analytical outline of HOMER which may be got into a good-sized vest pocket. But this miniature is a good and serviceable one; and, though we cannot say it loses no drop of that immortal man, it gives a fair notion of his mighty poem, which, to say the truth, is always more written about and praised than read. In our day "life is too short for the "art" of HOMER; and it is chiefly when he comes in the name of WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT here, or Lord DERBY in England, that the general reader takes him up. For that reader the epitome before us is just the thing. Mr. COLLINS has done his work with spirit and judgment, giving in a happy style the venerable and rambling plot of "that tale of Troy divine," and noting, as he goes along, any passages in the poetic thought of the moderns which may have been derived from the Greek bard. His prose version is so agreeably varied with short poetical extracts in translation that the reader may do what few people formerly did—read the *Iliad* or the *Odyssey* through in a sitting or two. The former will be found the grander poem—more gods and single combats in it; but the *Odyssey* much the more agreeable on account of the wanderings of its hero.

FIRST LESSONS IN MENTAL ARITHMETIC. Edited by SAMUEL D. BARR. New-York; IVISON & BLAKEMAN.

When ALFIERI was introduced to LOUIS XV., and only got a solemn stare without any return of politeness, he complained to a friend, saying: "If an ant were introduced to a giant, the latter should at least be civil enough to say, 'What a very small creature!'" ALFIERI was right, and so thinking, we politely recognize this little work, though it is meant for very small boys. Still, we really think it has the defect of most of our educational books—too many words, too much explanation, too much ratiocination. Here, at Lesson Seventy, page 102, we have the question, "Walter's mother gave five apples to each of her three children. How many did she give to all?" This is followed by an explanation of a page and a half. Children very soon learn the rudiments of arithmetic—"three and four are seven," &c.—without teaching—just as they pick up words; and they do not probably need half the didactic words prepared and printed for them—at least till they are big boys—when they are better able to understand the *rationale* of things.

THE OLD MASTERS. Translated from the French by Mrs. S. R. URBINO. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD.

In this undertaking the translatress had a very appropriate Raphaelitish name, to begin with; and the work itself was very well worth rendering into English. In our day, when readers are swarming by the million in all the active walks of life, and wishing to know much in a brief space of time, a book like this will be generally appreciated, since it presents all those "princes of art" at one easy view; while all or nearly all that the modern literature of books and reviews is in the habit of saying on that very brilliant and attractive theme, will be found suggested in it. It is written in the best French style, and very happily translated. For those unacquainted with the subject of the great sculptors and painters, and who have yet to learn the nomenclatures of the fine arts, it contains a valuable amount of information, and at the same time furnishes those precise biographical facts and criticisms to which the best informed may find it necessary to refer. There are portraits of those "old masters" accompanying the narrative of their performances and personal character.

THE HOME OF WASHINGTON. By BENSON J. LOSSING. Hartford, Conn.: A. S. HALE & CO.

This beautiful book, published by subscription, would form one of the most elegant ornaments of a parlor table, while it is calculated to be a very attractive household book on any table. It is really as good as a visit to Mount Vernon; and those who cannot find it convenient to go to the actual home of Washington may be here gratified to see that venerable place brought to them, both as regards its exterior and its contents, of whatever nature or name, of past or present time.

Everything associated with our great first President that could be represented in an engraving is found in these pages. The illustrations are one hundred and fifty in number, including views of dwellings, portraits of distinguished men and women, blazons, autographs, seals, medals, banners, household articles, mortuary inscriptions, swords, pistols, vases, uniforms, the coronation picture of LOUIS XVI., a pack-saddle, a harpsichord and a boot-jack. The text of these, and all the rest, is a very agreeable kind of biographical accompaniment, full of personal traits, curiosities and anecdotes, many of which will be new to the general reader.

A ROUND OF STORIES.

Bear and Forbear. Written by Oliver Optic, and published by LEE & SHEPARD, of Boston. There is a good deal in a name—when it is that of Oliver Optic; since it is a letter of recommendation to all the boys and girls in society. Here we have a story which, with a happy touch of *paranomasia*, has the ursine attraction which no boy can wholly withstand. There is a moral in it too; but as it is dressed in a bear's skin, it will not be objected to.

Hardscrabble, of Elm Island. By Rev. ELIJAH KELLOGG, and from the same publisher, carries also a certain interest in its nomenclature; and Oliver may have to look to his laurels. Both these stories are illustrated in a very attractive way.

The Old Countess. From the German of EDMUND HOFER, published by LIPPINCOTT, retains the flavor of its origin in translation, and being well written, is calculated to interest many readers from the fatherland, familiar with our language, though it is not sufficiently "spry," perhaps, to take the fancy of the American reader.

Forgiven at Last. By JEANETTE R. HADERMANN, from the same publisher, is a story told with great animation and power, the writer showing herself possessed of a happy facility of description, with a good deal of humor and comic feeling, while the passionate scenes, in which she is equally at home, are represented naturally, and without exaggeration. Her style is womanly enough, for all that, and her story is one of the most attractive we have met with latterly.

THE FALL RIVER STRIKE.

Full Account of the Difficulty From the Beginning—Particulars of the Demonstration on Thursday Evening.

A special dispatch published in the Boston *Herald* of yesterday, gives the following account of the strike of the mule-spinners at Fall River, and its results, and the measures taken on Thursday, which prevented a serious riot at the mills:

The appearance of military companies in the streets this evening, and the passing and repassing of uniformed people in the vicinity of the City Hall, gave the city a martial air for a time. There is no real disturbance in progress, although it is generally believed that a scene of excitement and riot would have been enacted if the authorities had not taken precautions to prevent a disturbance. The spinners in the mills at this place were notified six or eight weeks ago, that a reduction of seven per cent. would be made in their wages, and they in turn gave notice that in two weeks they would cease work. The employers and employes were firm in their determinations, and this, the germinal movement in the present difficulty, has led to the disemployment of nearly fifteen thousand operatives, the other operatives being dependent upon the labor of the spinners for their work. The resistance to what was deemed avariciousness on the part of the corporations has been in progress ever since, only a few of the mills doing any work, and they very little, the Devol, the Troy and Fall River companies employing a few spinners who were not of the association, while a fair proportion were boy apprentices. Not until last Monday or Tuesday did the Durfee Mill commence operations, when a few spinners were obtained. This afforded work in other branches to a small party of operatives, and their action in going to work was severely condemned. When the fact became known, on Tuesday last, a crowd collected in front of the mill on Pleasant-street, and when the operatives came out, at the close of the day's duty, hooting, yelling and general execration against the "ratters" were indulged in. Nothing very serious took place, however, until Wednesday evening, when the crowd was greatly augmented, and demonstrations of violence were anticipated. Mr. BRAYTON, the agent of the Durfee Corporation, dispatched a messenger to the city for aid. The officers replied promptly and endeavored to quell the demonstration. Every minute brought fresh additions to the crowd, and finally an alarm was sounded, and the fire-engines cleared the street in front of the mill by copiously drenching a portion of the turbulent assemblage. Mayor BROWN addressed the crowd, and ordered them, in the name of the Commonwealth, to disperse. The operatives appeared soon afterward and were escorted to their homes by the Police. One man, who endeavored to use violence against a spinner, was arrested, and while being taken to the Police head-quarters the Police were assailed with a shower of stones and other missiles, and the prisoner was rescued. One of the officers was severely cut upon the head, but was able to perform duty today. Indications pointed to another disturbance this evening, and a force of 100 extra policemen was called for. About sixty of them are at present on duty. The Board of Mayor and Aldermen also requested a military force of two companies to suppress, or rather prevent, any intended riot; and four companies responded. The reports which were circulated in Boston today were somewhat colored, no disturbance of any kind having taken place here during the day. A crowd of about 3,000 persons assembled on Pleasant-street, in front of the Durfee Mill, to-night, but a force of eighty police were present to enforce order. The crowd was composed principally of young men, boys and girls, and they hooted and jeered loudly. Shortly before seven o'clock the small party of operatives appeared at the gates of the mills, and a bedlam of discordant yells and shouts greeted them. The police, as on the preceding evening, escorted the operatives home, and barring a good deal of chaffing and the noise already referred to, nothing of interest took place. A few saucy boys and one or two disorderly men were apprehended, and the show being over the assemblage dispersed. This afternoon four companies of militia reported to Col. THOMAS J. BORDEN, at the New Armory Building, on Pocasset-street. Two of these were of Fall River, and in one of the companies were fifteen spinners, by whom these daily demonstrations are discountenanced. There are two Taunton companies here, with pretty full ranks, although not called upon until after 1 o'clock this afternoon. The men are quartered in the Armory Building, and the organizations are as follows: Company F, of Taunton, Capt. WILLIAM WATTS, 43 men; Company G, of Taunton, Capt. FREDERICK MASON, 40 men; Company D, of Fall River, Capt. S. L. BRALEY, 38 men; Co. B, of Fall River, Capt. E. T. MARVEL, 40 men. The field and staff officers of the Third Regiment present are Col. THOMAS J. BORDEN, Lieut.-Col. B. D. DAVOL, Adjt. NATHAN TAYLOR, Assistant Surgeon ISAAC SMITH, Jr., and Quartermaster E. B. BOWEN. The Taunton companies reached here between 4 and 5 o'clock, and marched from the depot without any demonstration whatever, even the drummer being silent. A force of eighteen State Constables from Boston, with a couple of members of the detective force, arrived this evening and are quartered at one of the hotels. Others are expected by the morning trains. The Mayor issued the following proclamation today:

Whereas, It is made to appear to me, SAMUEL M. BROWN, Mayor of the City of Fall River, that there is threatened a disturbance of the peace of the city by the assembling together of large numbers of persons on the public streets, and that violence and bloodshed may be the result thereof; now, therefore, I hereby advise and request all good citizens who are in favor of preserving the public peace, to abstain from mingling in any such assemblage unless called upon to aid the public authorities; and I implore all citizens to remember that no good cause can be promoted by acts of violence.

SAMUEL M. BROWN, Mayor.

FALL RIVER, Aug. 25, 1870.

This evening the people generally obey this request and the city is quiet. A large number of the soldiers have been dismissed, and have gone to their lodgings. Only five persons have been arrested since noon, and three of these were not factory hands but excited lookers-on at the scene in front of the Durfee Mill. Another of the prisoners is a woman who threw a stone or lump of sand at an officer, and the fifth is a gamin who exerted his lungs too loudly for his own good and the public peace. There are nearly a score of mills in town. Among them are the Mechanic, Robeson, Davol, Tecumseh, Union, Durfee, Granite, Troy, Fall River, Quequechan, Anawan, Merchants', Massasoit, Pocasset, Metacomet and American Linen Company. These corporations employ nearly 15,000 operatives, nearly all of whom are out of employment, and it is surprising, under the circumstances, that the city is so quiet.

THE IMPERILED CAPITAL.

News of the Occupation of Nancy—Proceedings of the Legislative Body—Movements of the Emperor—"The Mountain"—The Empress—An Enraged Marshal—Fortifying Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 15, 1870.

The epoch of mystifications under sanction of the Government has not been brought to a close by the memorable lessons given in the disgraceful rout of the Ministry, accused, convicted, judged and executed an hour after the convocation of the Chambers.

THE OCCUPATION OF NANCY.

A sort of stupefaction reigned in Paris during the whole of yesterday, (the 14th,) caused by the appearance of a dispatch vailing in the most decent possible fashion the naked fact that the ancient city of Nancy, capital of the proud Lorraine of former days, had been or was occupied by the Prussians. No previous notice had been given of the advance of the enemy so far inward, and this announcement was simply incomprehensible, after the solemn assurance on the part of the Emperor and of his new Cabinet that the Parisians should never again, from any reticence of the authorities, have cause to complain of being kept in ignorance of events in which every citizen is so nearly interested.

IN THE LEGISLATIVE BODY.

The terms of the dispatches were so ambiguous that it was evident that the whole truth was not disclosed. This breach of faith was not allowed to pass unobserved in the Chambers, and was the occasion of a most brilliant onslaught upon the entire Imperial system by M. GAMBETTA, the now recognized leader of the Opposition. M. GAMBETTA distinctly accused the Government of failing in exactness of detail and in promptitude of promulgation of the intelligence it receives from the seat of war. Unluckily for the Ministers, the Opposition Deputy held in his hand irrefragible proofs of the most stupid blundering. The dispatch in question states that it was during the preceding night that a report had reached the Minister of the Interior that Nancy was occupied, which was only confirmed in the morning. The report in question was known all over Paris on Saturday morning, (the 13th,) and the Ministry had taken the pains to cause it to be officially contradicted by bills posted in all the public places; among them, in the Conference Hall of the Legislative Palace itself. The discomfiture of the Ministers may be imagined when M. GAMBETTA drew out gravely from his papers a fragment of a journal—*L'Esperance*—of Nancy from which he read that "Yesterday, (Friday,) 12th August, 1870, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, a sorrowful day for us and our descendants, four Prussian soldiers took possession of the City of Nancy. Let us add quickly for our honor's sake, that since the day before, none of our soldiers were left in the place." Here M. GAMBETTA was interrupted by cries from the Imperialists, one of whom, in a louder voice than the rest, called out, "There were no citizens either, I suppose." M. JULES FAVRE rejoined promptly, "Citizens have all been disarmed since the Empire." This little skirmish occasioned the utmost confusion, which was with difficulty repressed by the President. M. GAMBETTA continued with a scathing reproof to those who interrupted him: Gentlemen, when lamentable news of this sort are brought to the Tribune, they should be listened to in silence and consternation, accompanied by virile resolutions. Allow me to proceed with this painful incident." Consternation is a word not tolerated by the Imperialists, so M. ACHILLE JUBINAL, one of the tribe of insignificant sycophants of the Imperial household, protested with great show of offended dignity. M. GAMBETTA, always prepared, retorted: "While we are in the keeping of incapable rulers, the word consternation, gentlemen, is legitimate." Another scene of inexplicable confusion followed, in which M. JUBINAL talks of "indignation, yes, but never consternation!" and GAMBETTA, loud above all, is heard affirming that JUBINAL and his party have done nothing but bow humbly before decrees that have led the country to the disastrous circumstances from which it is now suffering, and that all they have left to be done is to listen in silence and remorse.

The President, M. SCHNEIDER, made ineffectual efforts to put an end to the disorders, which soon degenerated into a personal dispute, in which M. GAMBETTA maintained a dignified attitude and finally continued his reading, declaring that no protestations should prevent him from making heard, or from drawing his conclusions, when he had finished. I therefore give the extract from *L'Esperance* as read in the Chambers:

"Nancy, an open city, had no soldiers left in it, and in the interests of the people, the municipal authorities recommended them to keep quiet. Half an hour afterward, a detachment of twenty-six Prussians passed through the city and took possession of the railroad station, the Superintendent and guards being declared prisoners on parole. The Mayor was then required to present himself to the officer in command of the expedition, camped between Saint Max and the high road to Essey. In the meanwhile an officer of Uhlans, followed by two soldiers, galloped through the streets of the city in order to take note of its resources. On the return of the Mayor, the Municipal Council was called on to vote for the conquerors a sum of fifty thousand francs and a large number of rations of oats. They had asked for three hundred thousand francs, and considered fifty thousand francs a mere trifle for a city endowed with so many elegant edifices. During their short stay the Prussians lost no time. At the railway station notably twenty citizens, under a Prussian commander, were compelled to tear up the rails as far as Maxeville, where they were thrown into the canal. The telegraph poles were also thrown down. The Uhlans were one hundred and fifty in number."

And all this occurred at Nancy on Friday afternoon—Nancy, within seven hours of Paris by express—the Ministry not judging fit to announce the fact until Sunday morning—and even then evasively. It is, therefore, astonishing that the "Mountain" of 1870, like that of 1793, should launch forth its thunders against arbitrary sovereignty, and that GAMBETTA should sternly exclaim: "We must know, yes or no, if you intend to continue this system, which adds inaccuracy to indifference, and which causes you to be suspected—do you distinctly understand me?—of putting above everything else the interest of a dynasty and the neglecting the country. Before thinking of saving one family, consider how many families of France are cruelly stricken!"

The Minister of the Interior not being present to answer for himself, the Minister of Public Instruction attempted to defend the Cabinet, but in so halting a fashion that nothing was left but to close the discussion—the usual mode of settling questions which cannot be answered, which has prevailed in the French Chambers since the Empire. Later, the same affair was brought up, and it was announced that it was through the energetic interference of Messrs. JULES FERRY and DE KERATRY that the Minister of the Interior (M. CHEVREAU) had been induced at last to give the dispatch.

THE EMPEROR.

The intelligence contained in this morning's dispatches does not bear investigation. The Emperor's departure from Metz, accompanied by the Prince Imperial, is clear enough. His Majesty's farewell to the inhabitants of Metz is well conceived and touching.

"On leaving you to go and combat the invasion," he says, "I confide the defense of this great city to your patriotism. You will not permit the foreigner to seize on this bulwark of France, and you will rival the army in devotion and courage. I shall retain a grateful recollection of the welcome I met with within your walls, and I hope that in happier times, I will be able to come and thank you for your noble conduct."

"His Majesty and suite are represented as leaving Metz by the road to Verdun. This morning's *Journal Officiel* contains a telegram from the Emperor to the Empress, dated Longeville, 10:10 o'clock, last night, announcing that the Prussians had been repulsed on the left bank of the Moselle. There are several Longevilles, but it is evident that the one from whence the Imperial dispatch was sent is situated on the line of the Eastern Railroad, only one hour and a half from the Camp de Chalons. Is it to be inferred that the French Army is in retreat, or is the *Gaulois* well informed in mentioning that a great strategical movement before Chalons is designed by Marshal BAZAINE? The whole aspect of affairs is mysterious, no one in Paris having been as yet officially informed of the passage of the Vosges Mountains by the Prussians. It is strongly suspected that the repulse of the enemy has been exaggerated in order to stir up the embers of Imperialism in the capital today—the fête day of the great NAPOLEON and of his damaged successor. No public festivities, no illuminations or fire-works will be indulged in, the very sight of the preparations for the celebration of the day exasperated the populace, and it was found necessary to remove all trace of them a fortnight ago. The friends of His Majesty will be happy to learn, however, that he is in excellent health, and sanguine of the ultimate success of his armies.

"THE MOUNTAIN."

The Mountain made an effort to prevent the adjournment of the Chambers until to-morrow, but it was, as usual, overruled by the majority. It is affirmed that the firm attitude of Gen. PALIKAO alone saved the Chamber of Deputies from a "complete revolution," both on Thursday last and in the secret committee held yesterday (Sunday) morning. This complete revolution is only deferred. It is no longer the day for military chieftains to succeed by the force of routine in suppressing the action of individual intelligence. *Le Figaro*, sold as it is to the Imperialists, ventures to say:

"However great the desire of every man may be to assure the safety of the country, it is more than evident that another thought impassions and disturbs all minds—a thought that no one dares to define clearly, aloud or in public, but which penetrates and shows itself in the most singular and most daring manner. What will be the form of Government to-morrow in France? The Left, with difficulty, controls itself. Implacable, it will burst forth on the first occasion. The Left Centre, floating undecided, is dissolving away rapidly. The right is like a ship which has lost its compass. Where is it drifting? Where is it being led? It does not know."

This is a very good picture of the present political condition of France. Another military disaster will define it much more absolutely. GAMBETTA's cry of "Let us make a Republican war," is finding new echoes every hour.

THE EMPRESS.

The Empress, in these days of trial, is said to be a model of resignation. One of the gentlemen of her household recounted to admiring listeners in an American *salon*, a few evenings since, that Her Majesty was really noble (*vraiment digne*) in the face of the approaching dynastic crisis—a fact "sublime in abnegation"—saying that if the people believe "We are not governing them for their honor and prosperity, we are quite willing to place the power in hands they judge better." A letter from a London paper, which I chanced to see a day or two ago, tells me that Her Majesty's residence at Seven Oaks, in Kent, is being prepared for her reception. Resignation, with an accompaniment of royal villas in England, vine-clad provinces in Spain, and rows of brown-stone houses in New York, to say nothing of diamonds and stocks to a fabulous amount, is not difficult. The Empress has had all the crown jewels transferred from their usual place of deposit in a large building on the Quai d'Orsay to the vaults of the Bank of France.

AN ENRAGED MARSAAL.

Marshal BARAGUAY d'HILLIERS has received a shock to his military nervous system from which it is doubtful whether he can possibly recover. The old soldier is seventy-two years of age, and was outraged beyond measure that his inferior in rank, a mere General, should have been nominated Minister of War by the Emperor—a most unheard-of breach of military etiquette—as bewildering to the old gentleman as the idea of a man's being his own grandfather. It is related that, when Gen. PALIKAO presented himself at the entrance of the Chambers, he was not received—not having the password. The Captain of the post could do nothing more, under a strict military law, than conduct the General into the presence of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, Commander-in-Chief of the army in Paris. The Marshal is reported to have said that his command was absolute, and that he could not therefore yield to the General's wishes.

"If that is all," the General replied, "that prevents you, I relieve you immediately of that command." "I am only too much obliged to you, Monsieur le Minister," was the answer. "Marshal," said the Minister, with composure, "I am most happy that the first act of my ministry proves to be so agreeable to you."

Le non e ven e ben trovato; but what is quite true is, that the old Marshal is in a furiously ill-temper, and refuses positively to communicate his plans for the defense of Paris to his successor, Gen. LOUMAIN, although entreated by the Empress herself. His answer is, "I have nothing to do with you; make your own plans."

FORTIFYING PARIS.

The works on the fortifications are being carried on with the greatest expedition. All the sixty-six roads leading into the capital have been cut off, and temporary bridges thrown across them. Six hundred cannons of heavy calibre are already mounted. The octroi for provisions to be stored in the *grenier d'abondance* (city corn magazine) is abolished, and all the bakers are required, by an order of Police received yesterday, to keep on their own premises a sufficient quantity of flour for fifteen days' use. The law provides for three days in ordinary times.

Attack on the Barracks at La Villette by Prussian Emissaries—A Desperate Struggle and Several Persons Shot.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Monday, Aug. 15, 1870.

There is an eastern corner of the City of Paris, in a quarter rarely visited by opulent strangers, or even by well-to-do Parisians, where the poorest portion of the German population has been wont for many years past to congregate. There are in this same direction, and immediately contiguous, a cattle market, a slaughter-house, the famous fields of Pantin, where TRAUPMANN, of Alsatian origin, perpetrated his butcheries, and a quantity of dwellings inhabited by rag-pickers, and others whose means of existence are irregular and uncertain. Such are the principal features of a portion of the capital known by the name of La Villette, which is a close neighbor of Belleville, notorious of late for the violence of its inhabitants and for the extravagance of its demonstrations in favor of M. ROCHEFORT's republic. Before the extension of the limits of Paris, the quarter of La Villette, just alluded to, was outside the city wall, which formed the boundary of the exterior boulevards all round Paris. When that wall was destroyed, La Villette, right away to the fortifications, became one great agglomeration of the poorest and most ignorant portion of the population, composed principally of Germans, who, like the Irish, usually mass together and fraternize in their misery. The distance separating the exterior boulevard from the fortifications varies in different parts of Paris, but at La Villette it is not much more than half a mile, and at certain intervals military posts or small barracks have been established, with the view of preserving order and insuring safety in the increased zone of the French capital.

THE ATTACK.

One of these little barracks, not capable of accommodating more than one hundred and fifty men, situated at No. 157 of the Boulevard de La Villette, was the scene of a sudden and altogether unexpected attack, yesterday afternoon, (Sunday, Aug. 14,) much about the time that the French soldiers were fighting the Prussians at a short distance from Metz. The post had been occupied for some time by the *pompiers*, or firemen, who are very justly esteemed as the most valorous portion of the French Army, and are extremely popular. In the day-time, these excellent soldiers are usually dispersed in the interior of Paris, for the service of the theatres, or in the gymnasium, where they now instruct the volunteers in the use of fire-arms. Yesterday afternoon, about 4 o'clock, at the time when the murderous attack we are about to relate took place, there were only fourteen men left in the barrack, among whom were a Lieutenant and a Corporal. The post was unprotected, the doors were open, and there was only one sentry on duty, who walked quietly up and down in front of three guns that had been left leaning against the walls of the building. All of a sudden, a band of from sixty to eighty individuals issued from the direction of the outlying portion of La Villette, and as they appeared to be unarmed, they were allowed to pass by the Police Station in the Rue de Tanger without being interfered with. They were supposed to be volunteers proceeding peaceably to the Eastern Railway, and they were led by a little man, very respectably dressed. At the corner of the Boulevard of La Villette, some of the band attempted to sing the Marseillaise, but the little man ordered them to desist, and they continued their march in silence till they came to the almost empty barracks, where they stopped and shouted "Vive la Republique!" The Lieutenant on duty immediately came out into the street, having previously called out to his men to load their guns and to shut the door upon him.

"What do you want?" he asked of the individuals who happened to be the nearest.

"We wish to claim the Republic. Give us your guns, and march with us to the Chamber of Deputies."

Lieut. COTTREZ at once saw that the proposition was serious, and became desirous of obtaining assistance from the neighboring Police Station, which he could only do by gaining a little time. "Oh, no," he said, "we firemen are not soldiers. You know perfectly well that we don't fire upon the people; but it is not our duty to march with you. If you desire to proclaim the Republic, go and proclaim it elsewhere."

The leader of the band did not seem to relish this advice, and again demanded the guns to be given up. "Never," replied the Lieutenant. "Then we will take them," retorted the leader.

At the same moment all his men drew forth revolvers, which they had kept hidden, and fired. About twenty balls struck the walls of the barrack. The sentry, whose name was SERRANT, fell dead, having received a ball in the heart; Corp. BARON got three wounds, two from fire-arms, and one from a dagger. The Lieutenant was unscathed.

GENERAL STRUGGLE.

There were but few people on the Boulevard at the time of the outrage, but on the sound of the firing several men hurried out from the neighboring houses, and attacked the rioters, who responded by firing no matter where or upon whom. The Police of the Rue de Tanger had been apprised of what had taken place, and arrived on the spot armed only with their naked swords, which did not stop them in their endeavor to surround the mob of wretches, who got desperate in their efforts to escape. The struggle became at length general, and numerous were the shots that whistled near the ears of the passers-by. A policeman, stricken by a ball in the heart, having made a feeble appeal for help to the crowd, was set upon by the rioters and literally kicked into eternity. A poor little girl, six years of age, was killed in her mother's arms by a stray bullet; the child merely uttered a sigh and expired. For a while the struggle was furious, and continued amid cries of rage and horror. There was a confusion of men who fell wounded, of others who tried to escape, and of others again who pursued the fugitives. At length the rioters, finding themselves totally unsupported by the populace, who had rallied round the Commissary of Police, retreated as far as the Rue d'Aubervilliers, where, firing their last shot, they endeavored to escape. "Down upon them! down upon them!" cried the people; "they are Prussians. Death to the Prussians!" and the crowd pursued the wretches who, seized with a sudden panic, threw away their arms, and disappeared as fast as they could, either in the houses or neighboring streets. A terrible hunt ensued to the cry of "The Prussians! Down with the Prussians!" And Prussians, in fact, they were, the Prussians of Paris; for although they spoke of the republic and of political matters, there is no party at present in Paris that would accept the assistance of such auxiliaries; moreover, no political party in the world would cover with its responsibility the conduct of such wretched assassins, who fired upon unarmed men, and killed children in cold blood. The crowd could make no mistake. We passed, later in the day, in the quarter of La Villette, and we did not hear the word republic by a single individual. On the contrary, the numerous workmen of a sugar refinery in the Rue de Flandres openly affirmed that they had perfectly recognized the leader of the band, whom they knew to be a Prussian. The people cried out, "Yes, they are Prussians; there is not a Frenchman in France who would do what they have done. They have been paid to do the work with BISMARCK's gold." One cry alone expressed the general sentiment of public indignation: "Vengeance! Down with Prussia!" In spite of the last few shots fired with the view of facilitating their retreat, the populace succeeded in capturing several of the rioters, among others the three who had stolen the three guns that were left outside the barracks. Several were taken, also, with their revolvers in their hands, and all the efforts of the Police were insufficient to protect them from the violence of the people, who distributed kicks and blows during a quarter of an hour without mercy. Before reaching the Police Station, most of the prisoners were half killed by the populace, the female portion demanding the immediate death of the rioters, which would have been justified, now that martial law exists in Paris.

CALM RESTORED.

When calm was restored, the bodies of the Police agent and of the sentry were placed upon a stretcher, and carried to the station, escorted by a dense crowd, who showed their sympathy by remaining uncovered till the corpses disappeared from their sight. During several hours, and till night set in, the populace, aiding the Police and making a combined effort against the public enemy, tracked the rioters from point to point. One was caught on the railway bridge, just as he was throwing away his revolver on the line; another was taken because he had badly hidden his poignard beneath his blouse; and a third was picked up couching behind a gateway. Each arrest was the signal of cries of fury from the crowd, whose passion made itself felt on the prisoners, notwithstanding the efforts of the Police, sword in hand, to protect them. From the beginning of the struggle, the few shops open in the quarter speedily closed; the drums of the National Guard beat to arms; and in a very short time the Guards came and took up their position in front of the firemen's barracks. A detachment of the mounted Garde de Paris also came to the spot; but their officer, who was received with cries of "Down with Prussia!" "Down with the Prussians!" retired with his men so soon as he found that further assistance was not needed.

ANOTHER MANIFESTATION.

Another manifestation took place around the cellular van that came to fetch the rioters from the Rue de Tanger to the Prefecture; the guards, with drawn swords, who served as escort, had much trouble in preserving their prisoners from the fury of the crowd. The van was hurriedly driven off, amid cries of "To death! To death! France for ever! Down with the Prussians!"

ARRESTS.

By 10 o'clock last night sixty-two arrests had been made. The [illegible] leader is in the hands of the Police. Among the persons arrested is a fine tall man, who said he was English, but who spoke French with a strong German accent; he was provided with an English passport, and had about him several sovereigns and golden frédéris. Another young man, the bearer of a Baden passport, who had been seen with the rioters, has been arrested. All the prisoners are in a deplorable state; most of them have their clothes torn, their eyes blackened, and their heads broken. One of them is suffering dreadfully with a broken arm. Revolvers, powder-flasks, ammunition-boxes, coarse iron pistols, and daggers, were found on many of the persons arrested. The poignards with which they were armed are terrible weapons, in tempered steel, all of one piece, and about ten inches long; they admit of being used in several ways. The public indignation in Paris this morning on learning the news of the murderous attack at La Villette by persons who were evidently in the pay of Prussians by birth or Prussians at heart, was boundless, and the immediate trial of the prisoners by Court-martial is universally demanded. Paris is in a state of siege; martial law prevails, and the Government is called upon to act energetically and without fear. An example to traitors is required, and the sooner justice is done on the present occasion by the speedy execution of these wretched murderers, the more effective will that example prove as a warning to those whose desires or whose interests might tempt them to similar acts of violence and disorder.

PRESS DEMANDS.

All the journals of this evening call upon the Government to send the parties captured before the military tribunal.

INVADED FRANCE.

From Spa to Metz—Sad Stories—The Future—The Red Press—Patriotism on Paper—The German Rhine.

From Our Own Correspondent.

METZ, Saturday, Aug. 6, 1870.

I wrote my last letter from Spa. It is a delightful little place, but to me, drawn into the fever of this dreadful war, it was very dull, and its peaceful pleasures annoying. Then, though close to the German frontier, it was too far from the scene of conflict. I could have gone to Cologne, Bonn, Coblentz, and perhaps, Mayence; but there were wild rumors of battles on the frontiers along the Saar, and I suddenly packed my traveling bag and started for Luxembourg. It is a savage route up the head waters of the Scheldt, and then down those of the Moselle. It reminded me of the hardest hundred miles on the New-York and Erie. We went slowly along a single track railway through wooded hills and narrow valleys, with few houses and little cultivation. Then a Custom-house station, examination of baggage, which in my case, consisted of a curious peep at the slightly tarnished soles of a new pair of slippers, and we were in the King of Holland's small dominion of Luxembourg. I do not envy the King his little property. It may very well remain neutral. For the first fifty miles I think we passed through ten tunnels a mile, and the rest in bridges, deep cuttings and embankments. The few houses are stuck into the hills anyhow; every bit of level land along the streams is irrigated, and wheat fields climb up hills so steep I think they must sow them with guns and reap them with ladders.

At last the valley widens to great fertile plains, like those of Belgium, and we come to the strong town, about which the diplomatists of Europe have had so much trouble. And it is very strong, with its heights bristling with fortresses, and its deep sheltered valley. It is somewhat like Quebec. I stayed one night, walked around the fortifications, saw thirty or forty men at work demolishing them in accordance with the treaty of London, and reckon that they might do the job in thirty or forty years, at the rate they are working. They have begun at a good place, where a little demolition will do no harm, and they are in no hurry. The army, which may possibly number five thousand men, is on a war footing. I saw one solid-looking regiment, and they mean to protect their neutrality or perish in the attempt.

EN ROUTE TO METZ.

I thought I should stay several days at Luxembourg, but the town was full of a story of a great battle at Wissembourg, a little French village about twenty miles from the Rhine, on the frontier of Rhenish Bavaria. The Prussians had invaded France and taken this place after a sharp action, in payment for the little affair in which the Emperor made the first real trial of his new engines of slaughter at Saarbrück. And so, wishing to know more about it, I pushed on to Metz, the head-quarters of the army. In crossing once more the French frontier, where immense armies are concentrated, and where a state of war has been proclaimed, I supposed that at last I might be called upon to show my passport, in which His Excellency JOHN LOTHROP MOTLEY, over his own beautiful signature, "prays all those who are to be prayed to allow safely and freely to come and go, and, in case of need, give aid and protection" to yours truly. They have let me come and go wherever I wished, with the single exception of entering the arsenal, at which I looked comfortably from the top of the walls around it, and they have not so much as hinted at a passport, and politely made a V on my bag without troubling me to unlock it. I doubt not you have had before this time many letters from Metz, and I try not to repeat what your able correspondents will have written. Metz has some seventy thousand inhabitants shut up within the walls, which, with the River Moselle, and the fortified heights, like those at Paris, make it a very safe place. Now, there must be perhaps 50,000 more, for the hotels are full, the barracks are like ant-hills, the streets and cafés swarm with soldiers; and you hear the chant of the "Marseillaise" at all hours of the day and night. The town is lively with the tricolor, which hangs from thousands of windows, floats from the highest tower of the great cathedral, and even hangs out from the *Café de la Paix*. I saw a little boy of seven armed with a toy gun, tricolor flying from its bayonet, he singing bravely, "*Formez vos bataillons! Marchons! Marchons!*" &c. From the kitchen of my hotel it comes up on the sweet voices of women, "*Formez vos bataillons.*" All day trumpets and drums; at the first morning light the trumpet reveille. Heavy trains of munitions, provisions and forage going through the streets. A line of twenty wagons loaded with great round loaves of bread. Everybody busy, and laborers and mechanics "wanted" on all the walls of the town. At Thionville, twenty miles north of Metz, we saw the first signs of the French Army, two or three large camps near the town; but we carried on the train with us a large and noisy detachment of recruits—Garde Mobile or volunteers—rough-looking peasants, who in a month will become smart soldiers. The railway station at Metz is crowded with trains of artillery, ammunition and provisions. There must be food for a million—but food for a million one day will only last a hundred thousand men ten days. That comes of knowing arithmetic. All the railways of France are represented by their luggage cars at this station. We were a good two hours getting our turn to disembark; and others were coming in, military trains setting off shouting and singing; great droves of horses under the trees, and filling the air with dust. The streets of Metz, like those of most fortified towns, are somewhat narrow and crowded, but the ramparts are airy, and the great Esplanade on the river is one of the most beautiful garden I have ever seen, even in France, where the gardens are so beautiful. The view along the river is like that from Richmond Hill; the walls rise perhaps seventy feet from the water. There are statues and fountains, and in the midst a kiosque for a large band. There is to be a grand concert here to-morrow evening in aid of the wounded. Whatever else the French do or fail to do, they embellish their towns, and make them enjoyable. They give you pleasant promenades, and flowers, and music.

SAD STORIES.

I found a French newspaper printed at Luxembourg, which, in spite of the proclamations of neutrality, was more enthusiastically French, and more bitter against the Prussians than any journal of Paris. But all the papers I read give the same accounts of the sufferings caused by the war across the Prussian frontier. The German Armies at once exhausted food and forage and there is a real famine. Soldiers are quartered everywhere, and the people compelled to supply them with every thing, at prices for which they cannot buy the articles required. Then there are stories of the backwardness of the forced levies of men; of the repugnance to the war shown in Bavaria; of the French proclivities of the Catholic clergy, &c. All this is in absolute contradiction to the information I get from Americans who have traveled in Germany, and who declare that there was never a people so earnest and united.

THE FUTURE.

I asked an intelligent Belgian from Liege, whose father makes cannon, and even the *mitrailleuse*, and who was my fellow-traveler to Metz, which country was going to be victorious. He shrugged his shoulders very much, and said we were going to see. Which army was strongest? Man for man, they were about equal; but as an army it was another matter. The Germans had more education—the French more military aptitude and more training. "But," said he, "in twenty years we shall have the United States of Europe, and nothing but Republican Governments." "And then," said I, "there will be no more need of armies or navies, and there will be no more wars!" "Perhaps." "Perhaps. We have some United States in America, and a Republican Government; but they did not prevent great armies and a great war." "But you are getting along very well now?" "Oh yes. Only peoples can make wars, as well as Kings. The ancient Republics were forever fighting; and the modern ones have not done much better."

The Red papers of Paris go in for the war about as fiercely as any. They cannot oppose the universal sentiment of the nation; all they can do is to protest against any benefit the war may give to the Empire. For Prussia to conquer would be bad for France; for the Empire to be victorious would be bad for liberty. So France must conquer first, and the Empire be wiped out afterward. They sneer at the telegram said to have been sent by the Emperor to the Empress, in which it was said that the Prince Imperial, though in the front of the battle, did not show the least emotion of fear, and that he picked up a spent bullet and kept it to show to the Empress. He ought to be brave, they say, for he is French; but a boy of fifteen would not be disgraced if he showed a little emotion. Two things have had a great effect upon the *morale* of the French Army. They are convinced that the Chassepot is effective two hundred yards further than the needle-gun, and that nothing can stand before the terrible *mitrailleuse*. But, if this be true, it will take some time and several battles to convince the Prussians of it; for, as far as I can learn, they are of quite another opinion.

CARE OF THE WOUNDED.

The orders given by the French as to the treatment of the wounded and prisoners are of the most liberal and humane character. Paris, and all France, as well as the neighboring countries, have entered heartily into the work of taking care of the wounded. The Duke of HAMILTON has contributed a whole stud of fine horses for the ambulances, and French and Prussians will be treated with the same consideration. If they could but carry their humanity one step further, it would save a world of trouble. There are stories of Frenchmen being very harshly treated in Germany, which I hope are not true. The French, however, show no sign of retaliation. A Prussian prisoner who stopped at a railway station a few days ago, on his way to the place in the interior assigned him, and who was badly off, especially for shoes, had a little subscription of 20 francs made for him among the passengers.

PATRIOTISM ON PAPER.

What the French do not do, is to spare the enemy their ridicule. The shop windows of Metz have caricatures of BISMARCK and the King of Prussia in every style but one of compliment. The King, a hideous giant, is making a dinner of German kings, of whom he has a basket full, when a French Zouave, standing on his plate, presents his bayonet, and tells him he has eaten quite as many as are good for him. Some of these squibs are rather broad, but the soldiers gather round and enjoy them. The windows of the music stores are full of martial and revolutionary songs, illustrated with great spirit. There is the "Marseillaise," the "Chant du Départ," composed when all the France of the First Revolution was rushing toward the Rhine frontier, the "Chorus of the Girondins and the Rhin Allemand," by ALFRED DE MUSSET, which is now sung with the "Marseillaise" at all the French theatres. As I have never seen a translation of this song, I will try to give you an idea of what it is like:

It has been ours, your German Rhine!
  Our eagles soared above its flood;
Will all your songs remove the trace—
The bitter memory efface—
  Our horses' footprints reddened with your blood?
It has been ours, your German Rhine!
It has been ours, your German Rhine!

It has been ours, your German Rhine!
  Wounds all unhealed her valleys show,
Where marched victorious CONDE,
And tore her verdant robe away;
  And where the sire has gone the son will go!
It has been ours, your German Rhine!
It has been ours, your German Rhine!

It has been ours, your German Rhine!
Its glories in our annals shine.
  Have you not heard your fathers tell,
  Your maids, at least, remember well,
How they once poured for us your German wine?
It has been ours, your German Rhine!
It has been ours, your German Rhine!

Flow on in peace your German Rhine;
  And be each town along its steep—
Cathedrals that its waters lave—
Softly reflected in its wave;
  Wake not with song the dead from bloody sleep!
It has been ours, the German Rhine!
It will be ours, the German Rhine!

I have been obliged to vary the rhymes slightly, but I think, modesty apart, that I have fairly given the spirit of the original. If it is likely to compromise your neutrality, you can print a German song and restore the equilibrium. I see that I have stolen a line from CAMPBELL, but it cannot be helped, any more than the war or the weather. All you can do in either case is to keep out of range of the bullets and carry an umbrella.

MONADNOCK.

A Novel Application for a Divorce—A Dutiful Son.

The Springfield, (Ohio,) *Republic* says: "The beauty of filial obedience and the sweet simplicity of youth in the rural districts are seldom more strikingly illustrated than in a recent case up in Lake County, of which we have learned the particulars from a gentleman who lately visited that locality. It appears that about two months since an ardent swain in that neighborhood, having made matters all right with the object of his affections, applied, as in duty bound, to the Probate Judge of Lake County for the necessary legal document. The marriage license was duly issued, the wedding came off in logical sequence, and it was supposed—no indication pointing to a contrary state of things—that the course of true love was for once flowing smoothly in defiance of the proverb. But a few days since a startling and highly original missive reached the Probate Judge from the happy husband whom he had aided in the consummation of his wishes. It ran to this effect, the peculiar orthography and grammar being omitted:

DEAR SIR: I got married about two months ago on the license you gave me. My wife and I get along first-rate, and are very well suited with each other. But my father and mother have concluded that I had better not be married, and her father and mother think she had better not, too. Now, what I would like is for you to tell me how I can get free. There is no trouble between my wife and me; but the old folks think that on the whole we had better stay single. Please inform me if there is any way we can get shut of the arrangement. I am going out West and my wife is going to stay at her father's. I shall be much obliged if you can give me the information I want.

Yours respectfully, ——.

The Probate Judge acknowledged himself floored. At length, having taken counsel with the Auditor and our friend and informant, he concluded to answer the letter, and did so immediately. The measures by which he recommended the submissive son to fulfill the wishes of his parents and parents-in-law were of such a nature that they can scarcely fail of the desired effect if carried out. Further than this deponent saith not. The future developments of the case are awaited with breathless interest.

The Truth About These "Special" Dispatches.

The *Tribune* accuses the *Sun*, in effect, of appropriating its dispatches without leave or license. The *Sun* replies as follows:

"As for the question whether the writer of this battle report was our special correspondent or not, it is settled by the rules of the Associated Press. His report was ours specially and generally, from beginning to end, from top to bottom, from front to rear; and it costs us some $600 in gold, just as much, in short, as it costs the *Tribune*, though, by keeping it back till an inconvenient hour, that journal sought to deprive us of our right to it. With what face, then, does the *Tribune* assert that we have no more to do with this correspondent than we have with the Emperor of China? Don't we pay him for his work, and do we pay the Emperor of China? Doesn't his work belong to us after it is done, and have we any right to that of the Emperor of China?

Every paper that belongs to the Associated Press is at liberty to employ as many telegraphic correspondents as it likes in Europe. The *Sun* has several; so have the *Herald*, the *World*, the TIMES and the *Tribune*. But all their telegrams have to be furnished to all members of the Association before they are published; and every paper has the same right to use them as that paper by which they are first received. Thus the special correspondence of any one is also the special correspondence of all the others. This the false-reporting *Tribune* knows, and in its own dishonest way lives up to; and yet it has the impudence to make extraordinary pretensions of having exclusive news from Europe, when it has none and cannot have any.

Whether a newspaper capable of such a course can be believed at any time or on any subject is a question which every reader must settle for himself."

THE CHURCHES IN SUMMER.

Attendance at Public Worship, Yesterday, in This City.

The Effect of Fashion on Religion—Ought the Churches to be Closed During the Summer—The Reopening of the Sanctuaries in the Autumn.

The return of cool weather will have the effect of reopening the fashionable churches of the City, which have been closed throughout the Summer season. It seems to be taken for granted among the richer portions of our religious community, that as soon as the thermometer marks an upward tendency it is right and proper that the edifices devoted to religion—those at least of more pretentious character—should be shut against all comers; and such as desire to unite in public worship therein are practically told to go elsewhere, or to confine their devotions within the precincts of their own chambers. This rule does not apply, however, to such churches as are frequented by those who move in the humbler walks of life, wherein, during the hottest Sundays of the Summer solstice, there have been preaching and services of prayer, praise and thanksgiving. It is true that, on many Sabbaths, the congregations were smaller than usual in point of numbers, (for the poorest among our people will manage, when the sun's rays are blistering hot, to "steal awhile away" from this vast aggregation of bricks and mortar known as the Metropolis;) but in all of these there were, nevertheless, religious services on each recurring Sunday. If the stationed pastor found it absolutely necessary, in order to recuperate his energies for spiritual work, to take a vacation of a few weeks in some rural locality, he generally found means to supply his pulpit during his absence; and, when he left his flock, it was with the confident assurance that their spiritual wants would be duly ministered to. The churches were not "closed for the season," after the manner of our theatrical lessees, but were left open to dispense Gospel instruction freely to all who chose to take advantage of the opportunity for acquiring it. There have been, during the Summer now about to close, some notable exceptions to the rule which generally obtained among the richer churches. Among these may be mentioned the Brick (Presbyterian) Church, (Rev. GARDINER SPRING'S,) in Fifth-avenue, in which, during the entire season, services have been held without the intermission of a single Sabbath. The same may be said of Rev. H. D. NORTHRUP'S church in West Twenty-third-street, and of a few others, which have been opened every Sunday.

EPISCOPAL CHURCHES AN EXCEPTION.

The Episcopal denomination discard in toto the custom of closing churches in Summer, and all their houses of worship have been opened this season, as usual, on Sunday, except in a few instances, where it was found necessary to close the edifice for needed repairs and alterations. The consequence has been that the congregations in these have been very large, and the ministry have not only found interested auditors listening to their pulpit discourses, but numbers of those who are not of their particular faith have joined them in the form of worship prescribed by the Book of Common Prayer. The success which has attended this course of procedure on the part of the Episcopalians, is proof positive that a larger proportion of our people than is generally supposed are religiously inclined.

ATTENDANCE YESTERDAY.

In hallowed old Trinity, yesterday, for instance, every seat was filled, though it was plainly observable to the practiced-eye that fully one-third of the congregation was made up of those who are not professed adherents to the Episcopal form of worship. In St. Paul's, Broadway, and in St. John's, Varick-street, there were, also, large congregations. These churches are far down town, and are not in populous neighborhoods, being surrounded by business places rather than residences, and yet one would have supposed just the contrary, had he entered any of them during the hours of divine service. The same numerous attendance of worshipers was yesterday noticeable also in St. Alban's, Forty-second-street, and in other Episcopal churches up town; though it is to be expected that these, being in residence localities, should have larger congregations than such as are situated in the purely business portions of the City.

THE WEALTHY ABSENT.

These congregations were not made up of the wealthy either. By far the majority of the worshipers were people in middling circumstances, apparently—such as cannot afford to spend a whole Summer at the fashionable watering-places in the interior, or at the sea-side resorts—and some were evidently poor workmen and poor women who are dependent on daily labor for their daily bread. All this goes to show that the poorer classes may be reached by religious influences, if the proper means are employed for the purpose; but the custom of closing the churches in Summer simply because some of the regular attendants are able to spend a whole season at the Springs, or elsewhere, indulging in the fashionable frivolities of watering-place life, is not the best way to make them feel that, though poor in this world's goods, they have an equal heritage in heavenly happiness with their more favored fellow-men; and that, though the latter may dispense with religious services for a season, they have a right to them all the year round.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCHES OPEN.

The Catholic churches were, as usual, filled yesterday. Congregation after congregation came and went, as the morning masses, (of which there are generally four or five every Sunday,) were successively celebrated. The Catholics do not countenance such a thing as closing the church "for the season." So far as they are concerned, they demand the same facilities for public worship in all seasons of the year, and they would be taken all aback with surprise and wonderment were their pastors to announce that, because of the advent of Summer, there would be no services until the "heated term" had passed and gone. With them (as with the Episcopalians,) "worship" is the chief feature of the Sunday gathering. Preaching they hold to be a useful and proper addendum, but not the essence of, nor the main thing appertaining to, religious service. Consequently, their churches present the same general appearance in Summer as in Winter; and as the rule which requires every Catholic, wherever he may be, if possible, to attend at mass on Sunday under pain of mortal sin, is imperative on high and low, rich and poor alike, the congregations never show any very marked diminution, no matter what the season or the state of the weather may be.

REOPENING OF THE CHURCHES.

The advent of Autumn and its accompanying cool weather will soon bring back the large numbers of people who have been summering at Saratoga, Newport, Niagara and elsewhere, and in two weeks' time we may expect to see even our fashionable churches thrown open for public worship. It is to be hoped that the preachers who have spent the hot season in rural enjoyments may return to us reinvigorated in health, and more determined than ever to oppose the "sword of the spirit" to "the world, the flesh and the devil." Such of them as have witnessed the fashionable frivolities of the noted Summer resorts might with great propriety remind their congregations that the possession of great wealth ought not to be the great end and aim of existence by preaching their first discourse from the text, "Vanity of vanities, all is vanity."

Burglars Arrested—Operations on a Large Scale.

Early on Saturday morning Detective FIELD, of the Fifth Precinct, noticed WILLIAM KELLER and WILLIAM JOHNSON, two well-known burglars, in close conversation at the corner of Greenwich and Duane streets, so he arrested them. JOHNSON had a jimmy sixteen inches in length in his possession, and the detective ascertained on examination that several of the store-doors in the vicinity had been tampered with, and that a decided effort had been made to force an entrance into the store of Messrs. STEARNS & FLOYD at No. 209 Duane-street, situated only a few steps from the spot where Mr. FIELD made his arrest. The jimmy corresponded exactly with the marks on the door, and a key, bent and twisted, was also found in the lock. Both of the thieves were taken to the Leonard-street Police Station and locked up, and the detective afterward ascertained that the accused broke into the store of BUNN & Co., grocers, at No. 235 Greenwich-street, by opening the door, and broke open the safe with wedges, and carried off $240 in currency and United States bonds, and $600 worth of silver marked "C. B." wedding presents to Mrs. WM. P. ROOME, wife of one of the partners. Mr. ROOME saw KELLER in the premises several times prior to the robbery, and on one occasion the door-lock was discovered to have been tampered with. On Thursday last the store of Messrs. SCHUYLER & ADAMS at No. 43 Jay-street, was broken into by the accused, who stole two half chests of tea, valued at $40, and sold it to CHAS. DENKER, of No. 46 Watts-street, for about half its real value. This fact led to the arrest of DENKER as a receiver of stolen goods, and the overwhelming evidence accumulated by the indefatigable detective induced the prisoners, JOHNSON and KELLER, to confess their guilt. All of the accused were yesterday arraigned, before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, and fully committed for trial in default of $2,000 bail each. JOHNSON was arrested and tried in 1859 for burglary, and served five years in the State Prison, and KELLER has been out of the Penitentiary only six weeks, having been sent there for larceny. There is now a slight prospect that Mrs. ROOME will recover her valuable property.

PROTESTANTS IN CATHOLIC LANDS.

Their Rights, Religious and Educational, in Roman Catholic Countries—Discourse by Rev. Oscar Hugo, at the Chelsea M. E. Church, in West Thirtieth-Street.

Rev. OSCAR HUGO, a Hungarian exile and recently a Colonel in the Federal Army, discoursed, yesterday morning, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, West Thirtieth-street, between Eighth and Ninth avenues, on "Protestant Rights, Religious and Educational, in Roman Catholic Countries." He selected as his text the words, "But the Word of God is not Hidden."—Timothy, ii., 9, and proceeded to observe that despite the innumerable persecutions waged against the Church and the martyrdom of millions of her children, the Gospel of Christ was today proclaimed in every part of the world. Yet he admitted that after 1900 years there were many countries in which the Bible was not freely preached and where men calling themselves Christians used every endeavor to prevent its free circulation. Take, for example, the estates of the Church of Rome, take the Eternal City, as it is termed, and it is seen that since the predecessor of the venerable father who calls himself the successor of St. Peter and the vicar of Christ, in 1435 became the absolute spiritual and temporal ruler, the Gospel of Purity was forbidden to be preached on Roman soil. He instanced the expulsion of a Protestant minister from the Papal Dominions, three years since, for daring to hold service in a private American family resident in Rome, and continued to remark that in the northern portions of Italy, where the inhabitants preached the Gospel, they were persecuted like wild beasts, and like them had no homes or resting-places. Protestants had no rights, religious, educational or social, which the priests of the Catholic faith were obliged to respect. So it was in Spain for ages and ages. Protestants were persecuted when living with undying hatred and when dead were denied the rights of burial. So it was in France and every Roman Catholic country, and yet with the knowledge of such facts the Catholics of this country have raised a cry for the expulsion of the Bible from our American public schools, on the ground that it is against their conscience to permit it to be read by their children because of its sectarian character. He denied that it was sectarian. It was the Book of Life—the Word of God, and there was no difference between it and the Latin version, with the exception of notes and comments. But the main object of their protest was to destroy the free schools, destroy the free circulation of the Bible and place Catholicity in power in this country. But admitting it was sectarian, what of that? This was a Protestant country, and in reply to their demand he returned the answer of a Catholic priest under somewhat similar circumstances: "If our institutions do not suit you, you may leave at pleasure." He referred to the treatment by Catholic Austria, in response to an appeal for the modification of the Concordat, (an ecclesiastical treaty between Rome and all Catholic countries,) of nine millions of people of Hungary, to show the injustice of their demand by reason of contrast with their own conduct. According to that treaty all Protestant educational institutions were taken from the Hungarians and placed in the hands of priests, who assumed the teaching of their children in temporal as well as religious matters. He recited several cases of persecution practiced by the clerical authorities to break the spirit of the Protestant youths, deprive them of the principles of Protestant teaching and induce them to conform to those of Rome. He also entered largely into an account of the Hungarian revolution of 1848, subsequently the establishment of a Republic, its subjugation again under Austrian rule, and the persecution and expulsion of Protestant ministers. By the battle of Sadowa in 1866, she was again restored her natural institutions by the triumph of Protestantism over Catholicity. And in this great struggle which is now going on between the mighty armies of Germany and the tyrant priestly supporters of France; this war of Protestantism and Catholicity, great results to the Gospel of Christ would be the consequence. He narrated an incident of the battle of Sadowa, related to him by a spectator, which to him, at least, fully accounted for the success of the German arms. Passing over the field after the battle, he observed that while the Austrian soldiers carried in their knapsacks brandy, dice and other evidences of debauchery, the German soldiers carried with them as part of their equipment the Bible and a copy of the New Testament. The Bible was the banner of Protestant liberty, the safeguard of its people, and to its destruction the attention of Catholic priests was ever directed. To the fulfillment of that spirit could be traced their war against its exclusion from our public schools, and not any fancied injury to their conscience on account of its sectarian nature. This was a Protestant country. Its institutions were created for the advancement of Protestant interests, its national faith was founded on the Bible, and we would be untrue to the principles of liberty handed down to us by our revolutionary fathers if we discarded it at the voice of the Jesuitical power which has crept into the land. He did not counsel intoleration to his Catholic fellow-citizens. They were at perfect liberty to worship God after their own faith, and build up edifices for religious purposes; but when they raised a cry for the expulsion of the sacred Book from the education of their children, they waged a war of religion against religion, and they should be prepared to bear the consequences.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Sudden Deaths—Two Men Stabbed—A Quarrelsome Wife—Supposed Suicide—Minor Offences and Accidents.

The Police recovered the body of an unknown woman from the North River, near Pier No. 27. As the remains were still warm an effort was made to resuscitate them, without success, however. It is supposed that the deceased committed suicide. The body was sent to the Morgue for identification and inquest. A permit from the Commissioners of Charities, bearing the name of "ANNA HALL," was found on the body.

JOHN CARTER, aged nineteen, died at Bellevue Hospital yesterday from the effects of a fall from a scaffold in Eighty-sixth-street, near Third-avenue.

The following sudden deaths were reported yesterday to the Coroners. MARIA CLARK, aged thirty, a native of England, at No. 96 Centre-street; THOMAS DOOLEY, aged forty-two, and a native of Ireland, of No. 36 Henry-street, expired while sitting in a barber's chair at No. 21 Henry-street; JAMES O'NEAL, at No. 255 Mott-street; GEORGE BEIHL, at No. 349 West Fortieth-street; JOHN ROBINSON, a passenger on board the steam-ship *Virginia*, from Galveston, Texas; is supposed to have a mother residing at Pottsville, Penn.

LOUISA WEAKANT, of No. 33 Chatham-street, was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, yesterday, because she had stolen $100 in money from JOHN GREEN, of No. 72 Greene-street, Jersey City. The complainant was in the prisoner's company on Saturday night, and missed his money just after leaving her.

ROSANNA SCWARTZ, ANNIE SMITH and SOPHIA HAWKS, inmates of the premises No. 456 Pearl-street, were arrested yesterday at the instance of WASHINGTON IRVING, of No. 33 Park-row, who informed Justice HOGAN that the women had robbed him of $75 while he was in their apartment. Mr. IRVING refused to make any complaint, however, so the accused were released.

JOHN WILLIAMS, a German, of No. 441 West Thirty-second-street, had a foot crushed yesterday by a piece of timber falling upon him at the foot of West Thirty-seventh-street.

MICHAEL SHORT had both legs fractured by a kick from his horse in a stable at his residence, No. 221 West Forty-first-street.

ELLEN MCMANUS, while intoxicated, yesterday, fell from a third-story window of her residence, No. 93 West Broadway, and sustained dangerous injuries.

Yesterday morning, while CORNELIUS MCCARTY, of No. 27 Roosevelt-street, was conversing with a friend in the New Bowery, ANN WHELAN, a disreputable woman, approached him, and stabbed him in the back with a penknife, the wound not being a dangerous one. ANN was arrested, but would not explain her motive. She was arraigned before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs, and fully committed.

ANGUS MCDONALD, of No. 442 Tenth-avenue, had a quarrel with an unknown man who was intoxicated, when he was stabbed in the right arm. The unknown made good his escape.

TIMOTHY VAUGHAN quarreled with his wife MARY, yesterday, at their residence, No. 652 Third-avenue, when the wife became enraged and threw a kerosene lamp at TIMOTHY, striking him in the head and causing a severe wound. MARY was arrested and locked up for examination.

MORRIS BRESSING, a member of the sneak-thief fraternity, was yesterday committed by Justice KOCH, in the Yorkville Police Court, on a charge of stealing a suit of men's clothes, of the value of $25, from the store of ISAAC PLATTO, No. 816 Sixth-avenue, on Saturday night, between 10 and 11 o'clock.

The Brooklyn Homicide—Additional Particulars.

The thief who was shot on Saturday by Officer COWAN has been identified by Sergt. SMITH, of the Fourth Precinct, who says that he arrested him in 1867 for burglary, at which time he gave the name of ROBERT MALLOY. Before being brought to trial, however, for the crime mentioned, MALLOY succeeded in escaping from the cell in which he was confined. Sometime after that occurrence he got into another scrape, and was sent to Blackwell's Island. After serving out his term he was committed to the hands of the Brooklyn authorities, who tried him on the original charge, and sent him to the State Prison for two years. He could not, therefore, have been long out of confinement when the affair of Saturday occurred. Yesterday, THEODORE ANDERSON, residing at the corner of Catharine and Marion streets, New-York, identified some clothing pawned by the deceased, which, he alleges, MALLOY stole from him on Saturday morning.

Murderous Assault on an Officer.

HENRY MARTIN, a powerful and villainous-looking rough, was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, charged by Officer RIERDAN, of the Nineteenth Precinct, with committing a murderous assault upon him with a weapon known as a "clinch," in Eighty-third-street, on Saturday night. MARTIN was behaving in a disorderly manner, and the officer told him to move on, when he drew the "clinch" and struck him on the arm, shattering it between the wrist and elbow. He then struck him several times about the body, injuring him severely. The ruffian was committed to answer in default of bail in $1,000.

LAW REPORTS.

SURROGATE'S COURT—KINGS COUNTY.

The following wills were last week admitted to probate:

Alpheus Bigelow, of Boston, County Middlesex, State of Massachusetts; John Hoppen, of the town of Flatbush; Samuel Warburton, John Mehling, William Ranft, Conrad Faust, Hannah Pye, Howard Freeman, Elizabeth Dunning, Christian Keller, and John Duncuffe, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of Administration were granted on the estates of the following-named deceased persons, viz.: Edward Douns, Emily Stansbury, William Williams, David Dally, Rebecca Duncan, Peter Gallager, Bradley Parker, Chas. L. Babbitte, and Alice Kennedy, all of the City of Brooklyn.

Letters of guardianship of the persons and estate of William H. Warren, Sarah J. Warren, and James H. Warren, were granted to Elizabeth Warren, their mother; of Alfred H. Bonney, Sarah H. Bonney, and Robert H. Bonney, to Alfred R. Reynolds, and of Norma Bostwick, Edmund B. Bostwick, Genietta Bostwick, and Helen M. Bostwick, to Samuel Hildreth in place of Herschel Parker, deceased; all of the City of Brooklyn.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 27.

FIRST BOARD—10½ A. M.

$60,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '62	112⅛	10,000 Ch. & R. I. & P. R. R. 7s	98
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '65, New	110	12,000 do.	97⅞
20,000 do.	109⅞	10,000 P., Ft. W. & C. 2d	97
18,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, New	110	2,000 C., C. & I. C. 1st M	82⅞
14,000 do.	109⅞	10 Fourth Nat. Bk.	105½
65,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110	100 Quicksilver M. Co.	5
35,000 U. S. 5s 10-40 C. bs.	109	100 Mar. Pref. s10	8⅜
		100 Pac. M. S. S. Co.	37⅞
20,000 Tenn. St. 6s, C.	61½	25 Wells-Fargo Ex.	13
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, N.	60	100 Am. Mer. Un. Ex.	40⅞
10,000 do.	59⅞	100 N. Y. C. & H. R. R. bet. call	94⅞
10,000 do. b3	60	200 L. S. & M. S. R. R.	91⅞
2,000 N. C. 6s, Old Bs	52⅞	12 Panama Railroad	82⅞
1,000 do.	52⅞	100 do. bet. call	94⅞
1,000 Mo. State 6s	90⅞	100 Ch. & N. W. R. R.	81½
10,000 M. & S. F. Bs.	98	200 Ch. & N. W. Pref.	86
10,000 C. P. R. R. G. Bs.	88	100 Tol., Wab. & W.	51
4,000 U. P. R. L. 1st M	81⅞	100 Tol., W. & W. Pf., bet. call	78⅞
2,000 C. & N. W. 1st	93	31 P., Ft. W. C. G.	94⅞
6,000 T. & W. C. C. Bs.	80⅞	100 Ohio & M. s30	33⅞
2,000 G. & Ch. 2d M.	93		
12,000 M. & S. P. 7 3-10 C.	91		

SECOND BOARD—12½ AND 1 P. M.

$500 U. S. 6s, '81, C., sm'l.	114⅞	500 Pac. M. S. Co.	38
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '64	111⅞	500 W. U. Tel. b. c. b3	33⅞
22,500 U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.	110	100 Wells-Fargo Ex.	13⅞
22,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67	110	50 Am. Mer. U. Ex.	40⅞
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.	108⅞	100 N. Y. Cen. & H. R., bet. call 6	94⅞
5,000 Va. St. 6s, New	65		
10,000 Ala. St. 8s	100	100 Erie B.	22⅞
3,000 Erie 3d M.	[illegible]	12 L. S. & M. So. R.	91⅞
4,000 Cen. P. Gold Bs.	87⅞	100 Cleve. & Pitts. R.	105
1,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st	93	200 Chic. & N. W. Pf.	85⅞
200 Mariposa Pf.	8½	100 Tol., W. & W. R.	51
100 do. s10	8½		

MONDAY, Aug. 29—A. M.

The general trade of the past week was quite active in the lines of Foreign Merchandise and Domestic Commission Goods. The Import entries were heaviest of the year as in any single week, and the amount upon which Customs Duties were paid was the largest for any one week of the season. The Commission men are also unusually busy in marketing Domestic Cotton and Woolen Goods. We look for a continuance of this activity through the month of September, and for a better business in Foreign Goods than the same month last year, when trade was so sadly interfered with by the speculation in Gold which culminated in the panic of the 24th of the month. On the other hand, the export movement of Domestic Produce is quite moderate, and not much over one-half, in currency value, the clearances of the corresponding week last year. The difference is chiefly in the staple article of Cotton, which is relatively higher here than abroad, and no disposition to speculate upon a prospective rise in Liverpool.

The exports of Gold from this market fell from $2,284,000 the week before to $1,197,000 last week. The amount added to the Treasury in American Gold Coin, according to the weekly statement to Saturday from Washington, was $988,591, the present balance being $103,384,531, against $102,395,920 on Saturday week. The net sum drawn since the declaration of War on the 15th July, is $9,700,000, while the shipments from this port for the same five weeks have been $19,470,000 in American Gold Coin, and $3,791,000 in other Gold and Silver not usually counted at Bank or in the Treasury. The following are the Treasury figures:

	July 16.	Aug. 1.	Aug. 27.
Total on hand	$113,084,000	$102,930,000	$103,384,531
For depositors	40,090,000	38,780,000	27,612,480
Gov't Gold	$72,394,000	$64,150,000	$75,772,051

The Currency balances in all the Treasury Offices on Saturday were $34,249,704. The Currency in the New-York Office is $2,398,927 less than on Saturday week, and the Greenbacks in Bank $1,393,573 less, which would indicate a turn of Currency in favor of the interior. The loss to the Treasury, however, which did not occur until Friday and Saturday, may have been gained by the Banks after their averages for the week were made up. They received on deposit on the days mentioned $2,200,000 for U. S. 5-20's sold to the Treasury on Thursday. The Internal Revenues received at Washington thus far in the new Fiscal Year amounted to $37,024,388. The Customs Revenues, in Gold, for the same period, amount to nearly thirty-five millions, reckoned by the $24,401,518 deposited in the New-York Treasury Office to Saturday night. These liberal receipts have enabled the Treasury to pay the July Interest on the Public Debt; to sell $9,000,000 Gold and to retain at the close of August about the same amount of Gold in the ownership of the Government as on the 30th June, say $78,229,000. As less than $5,000,000 Gold Interest remains to be paid before November, and as $35,000,000 additional will come in for Customs in the meantime, the Secretary would seem to have the ability—and the present difference between Gold and 5-20s, would certainly make it the interest of the Government—to increase his sales of Gold in September and October to two or even three millions a week, and still have the same redundant balance left at the close of October as at the close of June. No part of his Gold will be required to redeem the 3 ℘ cent. Certificates, (as they are called in under the new Banking Act,) from the present look of his Currency balances. The trouble will be, we apprehend, with our City Banks in substituting Greenback Notes for Greenback Certificates, for clearing purposes, and as part of the required 25 ℘ cent. lawful money security for Circulation and Deposits. Their present Gold Certificates—recently reduced from $41,000,000 to $19,000,000—will also be brought down to a pretty low point, if the Treasury should not sell Gold more nearly corresponding with the weekly sums drawn from Bank to pay Customs. It is hoped that the Secretary of the Treasury will take this point into consideration and not leave the Banks and his own best customers, the Importers, exposed to the cruel embarrassments of another September Gold panic. Already we hear rumors of organized "pools" in view of the decreasing Gold averages at Bank. These averages now stand almost identically the same as at the close of August, last year—$19,639,000 against $19,469,000—but the latter were drawn down *by the excess of Customs over the sales of the Treasury*, (there being little or no export of Gold Coin,) before the "Black Friday" of Sept. 24, to $13,968,000. This season the probable continued export of one or two millions Gold Coin per week should be, in all prudence, allowed for. The Customs at New-York and the Gold averages at Bank, in September, last year, to the day of the panic, were:

1869.	Gold in Bank.	Weekly Customs.	Price of Gold.
Aug. 28	$19,469,000	$3,343,000	134
Sept. 4	17,461,000	3,114,000	137⅜
Sept. 11	14,842,000	2,690,000	135⅜
Sept. 18	14,538,000	3,139,000	138⅜
Sep. 25	13,968,000	2,565,000	Panic

In the Gold Room, during the week past, the extreme fluctuations were 114½@118@116⅞ ℘ cent., on the varying nature of the War news from the Continent. There was a partial increase of activity on rumors of a combination to advance the price and to lock up part of the supply of Cash Gold. The Stock Exchange was duller than customary for the season of Summer absenteeism, and the changes in prices of no particular significance. The advices from abroad are of cheaper Money in London, and of marked steadiness in United States 5-20s in that market and on the Continent.

The weekly averages of the Associated Local and National Banks in the Clearing-house of this City, for the week ending Saturday last, Aug. 27, compare as follows with the previous week, and with the corresponding week last year, to which we add the Specie and Currency balances in the New-York offices of the United States Treasury, at these dates, respectively:

Decrease in Loans	$1,786,008
Decrease in Specie	1,602,932
Decrease in other Legal Tenders	1,393,573
Decrease in Deposits	3,564,618
Increase in Circulation	65,339

	Aug. 28, '69.	Aug. 27, '70.	Aug. 20, '70.
National Capital	$73,502,907	$73,032,300	$73,032,300
Local Capital	11,662,305	12,129,800	12,129,800
Total	$85,165,212	$85,162,000	$85,162,000
Loans	261,011,901	273,986,971	275,772,983
Gold and Gold Notes	19,469,042	19,129,354	20,732,346
Other Legal Tenders	50,352,203	48,959,713	50,352,286
Deposits	189,764,539	201,966,700	205,531,318
Circulation	33,847,971	32,904,906	32,839,567
In Sub-Treasury	83,366,317	77,460,855	[illegible]

The Bank statement published today exhibits the following relative strength of the movement in the point of lawful money Security to the previous statement. The banks owe:

	Aug. 20, '70.	Aug. 27, '70.	Aug. 28, '69.
On deposits	$205,531,318	$201,966,700	$188,764,539
Circulation	32,839,567	32,904,906	33,847,971
Total	$238,370,885	$234,871,606	$222,602,510
25 ℘ ct. would be	$59,592,721	$58,717,901	$55,650,627
They hold: In Gold and Greenbacks	71,084,632	68,399,097	72,331,344
Excess	$11,491,921	$9,681,196	$16,670,717
Rate for money	6 ℘ ct.	6 ℘ ct.	6 ℘ ct.

The Import Entries for the past week, including the Dry-goods return in our last paper, amount to $8,010,501, against the total entries of $7,076,828 same week last year. The Export Clearances of Domestic Produce amount to $3,095,961 against $5,581,238 same week last year. The export of Specie, $1,197,162, against $168,500 same week last year. The Customs of the week are $3,514,950. The receipts of Cotton, coastwise and by railroad, are 5,264 bales.

The Gold value of the Import Entries of Foreign Merchandise at New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows, the figures being official to July 1, and since, semi-official from the Custom-house, the entries of Foreign Specie being omitted:

January	$23,201,519	July 16	$5,372,109
February	23,831,656	July 23	5,456,680
March	27,258,964	July 30	6,590,058
April	28,567,274	Aug. 6	5,126,495
May	24,616,608	Aug. 13	5,214,146
June	24,222,944	Aug. 20	5,277,794
July 9	4,412,879	Aug. 27	8,010,501
Total since Jan. 1			$197,258,627
Against the same date, 1869			207,350,166
Decrease since Jan. 1			$10,091,539

The Currency value of Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, including Foreign Goods re-exported from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, is as follows:

January	$12,808,160	July 13	$3,924,415
February	11,940,146	July 20	3,567,466
March	18,943,085	July 27	3,806,211
April	14,697,836	Aug. 3	3,528,271
May	15,115,589	Aug. 10	3,758,742
June	17,709,953	Aug. 17	3,288,748
July 6	4,182,846	Aug. 24	3,095,961
Total since Jan. 1			$117,453,474
Against same date, 1869			120,342,231
Decrease since Jan. 1			$2,888,757
Gold, Aug. 27, 1870			116⅞ ℘ cent.
Gold, Aug. 28, 1869			134 ℘ cent.

The Exports of Gold and Silver of all descriptions from New-York since Jan. 1, 1870, are as follows:

January	$2,688,392	July 16	$2,740,267
February	2,194,256	July 23	6,107,352
March	1,521,001	July 30	6,935,847
April	1,098,616	Aug. 6	3,834,871
May	4,465,373	Aug. 13	2,902,528
June	4,254,362	Aug. 20	2,284,664
July 9	1,134,982	Aug. 27	1,197,162
Total since Jan. 1			$43,394,673
Against same date 1869			24,893,234
Increase since Jan. 1			$18,501,439

The following are the Customs receipts in Gold, and the interest paid on the Public Debt in Gold, at the New-York office of the United States Treasury, since Jan. 1, 1870:

Customs received.		Gold Interest Paid.	
January	$10,152,398	January	$17,603,723
February	11,951,925	February	1,793,043
March	12,264,608	March	3,766,313
April	13,193,872	April	836,564
May	11,085,468	May	16,918,162
June	10,263,804	June	2,034,251
July	11,129,760	July	17,494,731
Aug. 6	3,028,096	Aug. 6	832,408
Aug. 13	3,234,831	Aug. 13	475,508
Aug. 20	3,493,891	Aug. 20	347,767
Aug. 27	3,514,950	Aug. 27	268,902
Total 1870	$93,312,890	Total 1870	$62,459,368
Total 1869	88,911,713	Total 1869	64,624,015

COURSE OF STOCK EXCHANGE—THE WEEK.

		Aug. 28, '69.
American Gold	114½@118@116⅞	134
Old U. S. 5-20s, 1862	112⅜@112⅞	123⅞
Consolidated 5-20s	110⅞@110⅞	121
U. S. 5 ℘ cents, 10-40s	108⅞@108⅞	115
N. Y. Central and Hudson	95@94	
N. Y. Central and Hudson Scrip	90⅞@89⅞	
Rock Island	113⅞@112⅞	114⅞
Lake Shore	92⅞@91⅞	106⅞
North-western	82⅞@81	84⅞
Reading	96@95⅞	95⅞
North-western Preferred	86⅞@85⅞	93⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅞@33⅞	32⅞
Pacific Mail	38⅞@37⅞	81⅞
St. Paul Preferred	76⅞@76⅞	87⅞
St. Paul Common	60⅞@59⅞	74⅞
New Tennessee 6s	60⅞@59⅞	53
Old Virginia 6s	60⅞@59⅞	55
New-Jersey Central	105⅞@101⅞	108
Toledo and Wabash	52⅞@50⅞	82⅞

The sales of Gold were ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. cheaper than on Friday, and the closing transactions, within regular hours, were at 116⅝@116⅞ ℘ cent. The speculation through the entire day was dull. The shipments of Gold amounted only to $230,650, making for the whole week, in Gold and Silver of all descriptions, $1,197,162, of which $961,000 is in American Gold Coin. The Customs payments of the week into the Treasury were $3,514,950. The sales of Gold from the Treasury were $1,000,000, and the disbursements of Gold Interest on the Public Debt, $268,902. The Banks lose on their Gold averages for the week, $1,094,962, and on Greenbacks, $1,393,573. The general line of Deposits is down $3,564,618, and the Loans are down $1,786,008.

The Wall-street markets were duller than usual, even for a Summer's Saturday, when only half a day's work is looked for. Money was superabundant on call loan, at 4@5 ℘ cent. to the leading Brokers, while 7 ℘ cent. is asked on all time negotiations. The Foreign Exchanges inactive after the sailing of the steamers, and some of the drawers ready to accept 110⅝ ℘ cent. for sight London, and 110⅞ for Cable transfers. On the Stock Exchange, the business of the day, in the Public Funds and in the Railways, was scarcely equal to the support of a dozen Brokers out of the thousand who comprise the Exchange Boards, and the Gold Room was almost as dull. The changes in prices, however, are scarcely perceptible, and it may, with truth, be remarked that if the speculators for a rise are backward in taking hold of the market, the sellers for the decline are equally indifferent to entering upon large transactions on the other side of the account.

After the Boards adjourned at 3 o'clock P. M., (the rule for Saturday Afternoon in the Summer season,) the following quotations were made on the Street as compared with Friday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 27.

	Friday.	Saturday.
United States 10-40s	109	108⅞
United States 5-20s of 1862	112⅜	112⅞
United States 5-20s of 1867	110	110
American Gold Coin	116⅞	116⅝
Bills on London at Sight	110⅞	110⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	60	59⅞
New-York Central and Hudson	94⅞	94
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	89⅞	89⅞
Reading Railroad	95⅞	95⅞
Chicago and Rock Island	113	112⅞
North-western Common	81⅞	81
North-western Preferred	85⅞	85⅞
Pacific Mail Company	37⅞	37⅞
St. Paul Preferred	76⅞	76⅞
St. Paul Common	59⅞	59⅞
Lake Shore	91⅞	91⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	33⅞	33⅞
New-Jersey Central	101⅞	101⅞
Toledo and Wabash	50⅞	51

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 27, 1870.

Gold receipts	$562,173 20
Gold payments	3,139,977 25
Gold balance	67,644,510 35
Currency receipts	579,674 64
Currency payments	1,850,362 55
Currency balance	9,756,346 46
Customs	346,000 00
Canceled gold certificates sent to Washington, D. C.	3,010,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ℘ cent. coup., '81	114⅞	5-20 coup., '67	110
5-20 coup., '62	112⅞	5-20 coup., '68	110⅞
5-20 coup., '64	111	10-40 reg.	106⅞
5-20 coup., '65	111⅞	10-40 coup.	108⅞
5-20 coup., n. i., '65	109⅞	6s currency	111⅞

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, ex coup.	61	Ohio 6 ℘ ct. '86	103
Virginia 6s, ex coup.	65	Kentucky 6s	98
Virginia 6s, new bds.	65	Illinois Canal bds., '70	100
Georgia 6s	83	Illinois coup. 6s, '77	100
Georgia 7s, new bds.	91⅞	Illinois coup. 6s, '79	100
N. Carolina 6s, old	52⅞	Illinois War Loan	100
N. Carolina 6s, F. A. '66	38⅞	Indiana 5 ℘ ct.	100
N. Carolina 6s, F. A. '68	36	Michigan 6 ℘ ct., '78	97
N. Carolina 6s, n. bds.	30⅞	Michigan 6 ℘ ct., '78	97
N. Carolina 6s, S. Tax	24⅞	Michigan 6 ℘ ct., '83	97
S. Carolina 6s	82	N. Y. Reg'd Bty L'n	107
S. Car. 6s, Ap'l & Oct.	70	N. Y. coup. Bty L'n	107
Missouri 6s	90⅞	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72	107
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. Is.	89	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73	107
Louisiana 6s, L. bds.	66	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74	107
Louisiana 7s, Pen.	75	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75	107
California 7s	112	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77	107
Connecticut 6s	102	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78	107
Alabama 8s	98	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74	101
Alabama 5s	68	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75	100
Ohio 6 ℘ ct. '81	101⅞		

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87	86	Tol., W. & W. C. C. S. F.	80⅞
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	99	Gt. West. 1st, '88	88⅞
N. Y. Cen. 7s, con., '76	99	Gt. West. 2d, '93	80
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '65-76	99	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90	83
Erie 1st Ext.	100	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st	85
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79	93	Gal. & Chic. 2d	92
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83	90	Chic., R. I. & Pac.	97
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80	92	Morris & Essex 1st	102
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88	79⅞	Clev. & Tol. S. F.	98⅞
B., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77	90	N. J. Cen. 2d	101
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F. '85	102	N. J. Cen. New Bds.	101
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75	100⅞	Pitts., F. W. & C. 1st	102⅞
Harlem 1st	101	Pitts., F. W. & C. 2d	98⅞
Alb'y & Susq. 1st Bs.	100	Pitts., F. W. & C. 3d	92⅞
Alb'y & Susq. 3d Bs.	82⅞	Clev. & Pitts. 2d	97
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ℘ c. 1st	110	Clev. & Pitts. 4th	75
Mich. So. 7 ℘ c. 2d	94⅞	Chic. & Alton S. F.	98
M. So. & N. I. S. F. 7 ℘ c.	98	Chic. & Alton 1st	101
Cen. Pac. Bds.	87⅞	Chic. & Alton Inc.	93⅞
Union Pac. 1st Bds.	81⅞	Ohio & Miss. 1st	96
Ill. Cen. 7 ℘ c., '70	100	St. L. & Iron Mt. Bs.	86
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pref.	82	Mil. & St. P. 1st	102⅞
Alton & T. H. 2d Inc.	75	Mil. & St. P. 1st 7 3-10	90⅞
Chic. & N. W. 1st	92⅞	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. d.	84
Consol'd 7 ℘ c. conv.	89	Mil. & St. P. 2d	85
H. & St. Jos. L. G't's	108	Col., C. & Ind. 1st	82⅞
Lack. & West. Bds.	95	Col., C. & Ind. 2d	62
Del., L. & West. 1st	100	Tol., Peo. & W., E.	84
Del., L. & West. 2d	95	Bos., H. & Erie guar.	25
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.	91⅞		
Tol. & Wab. 2d	87		

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York	138	Park	160
Mechanics'	133	Ninth National	110
America	145	Tenth National	128
City	210	Oriental	165
Phenix	109	Bkrs' & Brok'rs' Ass.	102
Tradesmen's	150	Del. & Hud. Canal	121
Mechanics' & Trad's'	130	Maryland Coal Co.	20
Merchants' Exc'nge	100	American Coal	32
Leather Manufac'ers	185	Canton Co., Baltim'e	60⅞
Seventh Ward	110	Consol. Coal of Md.	25⅞
Commerce	122	Western Union Tel.	33⅞
Broadway	250	Quicksilver Mining	4⅞
Ocean	100	Quicksilver Pref.	9
Mercantile	125	Mariposa Mining	5
American Exchange	114	Mariposa Pref.	8⅞
Chatham	165	MariposaTrustee Cer.	37
Bank of N. America	107	Adams Express	64⅞
Irving	120	Wells-Fargo Ex.	12⅞
Citizens'	120	Wells-Fargo Scrip	2
East River	114	American Express	40
Market	120	U. S. Express	41
Nassau	108⅞	Merc'ts' Union Ex.	13⅞
Continental	92⅞	Pacific Mail	37⅞
Importers' & Traders'	153	Atlantic Mail	15

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,
NO. 5 NASSAU-ST.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 20, 1870.

☞ THE CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD 6 per cent. GOLD BONDS, having twenty-six years to run, are today selling at 88, flat. At the rate of 88.10 for the principal—equal to 89.06, as the purchaser gets the benefit of the back interest from July 1—they yield 7 per cent. in gold; interest and principal payable in gold coin, in New-York City.

They are secured by a First Mortgage on property worth four times their total issue; a road having a princely revenue—nearly $3,000,000 for the first six months of this year, and $727,800 for July, being an increase of $300,000 over the large revenues of the same period last year, while the annual interest payments are $1,600,000. They are as good and as safe as Government Bonds. Holders of the latter would do well to capitalize the difference while the Centrals are so low—occasioned by the return of these Bonds from Germany, on account of the terrible war now raging in Europe. The amounts now coming are small, and are being steadily absorbed by heavy capitalists here.

The U. S. CURRENCY SIXES—with an average of twenty-six years to run, at 112 flat, pay only 5 per cent. currency.

TEN-FORTIES, with thirty-four years to run, at 108.66, about the present price less coupon due Sept. 1, pay 4½ per cent. gold.

SIXES OF 1881, eleven years to run, at 114.50, pay only 4½ per cent. gold.

FIVE-TWENTIES, assuming that they will not be called in for five years, (although they may be much sooner,) at 109, pay but 4 per cent. gold, per annum.

This opportunity to realize so handsome an addition to their capital, and at the same time a large increase in the average annual interest yield, by an exchange into Central Pacific Bonds, may not occur again. We expect, as the demand for them is large, that they cannot be had at the present price for any length of time.

FISK & HATCH.

N. B.—We allow interest on deposits, make collections, and do a general banking business.

☞ GILMAN, SON & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE,
OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING STATE OF ILLINOIS, COUNTY AND TOWNSHIP BONDS.

25 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $1,000, each at 83 and interest.

250 7 per cent. bonds Clay Co., Ill., $100, each at 80 and interest.

10 10 per cent. bonds Lamard Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Jasper Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

20 10 per cent. bonds Bedford Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

20 10 per cent. bonds Harter Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

5 10 per cent. bonds Big Mound Township, Wayne Co., $1,000, each at 95 and interest.

These bonds were issued under a special act of Legislature. Extract from letter by the State Auditor: "It is the duty of the Auditor of the State to levy, from time to time, sufficient taxes to meet all accruing interest and principal."

☞ EIGHT PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
INDORSED BY
STATE OF ALABAMA.
PRICE, 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

First Mortgage Bonds issued by the Montgomery and Eufaula Railroad, on finished road. Issue restricted by law, and surrounded by guarantees that render the bonds a most desirable investment. The road is now about to open its valuable connection with Union Springs, and will be completed within a year to Eufaula. Its finances are in excellent condition, and it has during the last year been making satisfactory net earnings.

We recommend these bonds as a cheap and well-secured investment.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
No. 25 Nassau-st.

☞ WE HAVE A LIMITED AMOUNT OF choice Railway Bonds bearing seven per cent. interest in gold, for sale at 87½ per cent. and accrued interest in currency.

Also, bonds of various towns and counties in the State of Illinois, bearing ten per cent. interest, for sale at prices to suit the times.

HENRY H. BOODY & CO., No. 12 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Aug. 27, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs.	13	Hides, No.	83
Cotton, bales	284	Leather, sides	4,560
Copper, bbls.	57	Pork, pkgs.	15
Dried Fruit, pkgs.	9	Beef, pkgs.	50
Eggs, bbls.	371	Lard, pkgs.	80
Flour, bbls.	21,259	Lard, kegs	1,020
Wheat, bushels	132,824	Butter, pkgs.	1,389
Corn, bushels	90,278	Cheese, boxes	4,770
Malt, bushels	24,394	Cut-meats, pkgs.	95
Rye bushels	340	Tallow, pkgs.	10
Oats, bushels	67,848	Oil-cake, pkgs.	600
Beans, bushels	195	Tobacco, hhds.	137
Grass-seed, bushels	126	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	348
Corn-meal, bags	120	Whisky, bbls.	150
Hops, bales	37	Wool, bales	445

The export clearances since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the steamer *Helvetia*, for Liverpool—3,588 boxes Cheese, 526 hhds. Tobacco, 3,993 bbls. Flour, 422 bbls. Resin, 74 tcs. Beef, 60 bbls. Pork, 70 cases Salmon, 50 hhds. Syrup, 3 cases Arms, 4,050 Staves, 43,692 bushels Wheat, 65 boxes Bacon, 1 case Cigars.

By the steamer *City of Washington*, for Liverpool—25,674 boxes Cheese, 4 cases Linens, 344 cases Sewing-machines, 35 cases Lobsters, 1 case Hardware, 1 pkg. Clocks, 457 bales Cotton, 2 pkgs. Pistols, 1 case Woolens, 6 pkgs. Machinery, 1 box Tobacco, 25 bales Furs and Skins, 16 bbls. Bladders, 88 tcs. Beef, 417 bbls. Pork, 1,401 bbls. Flour, 243 boxes Bacon, 7 cases Farina, 4 cases Silk Veils, 25 hhds. Tallow.

By the bark *Clara*, for Antwerp—15,723 bushels Wheat.

By the steamer *Denmark*, for London and Havre—500 bbls. Pork, 4,529 bbls. Biscuits, 4,603 boxes Biscuits, 10,142 bbls. Flour, 4 pkgs. Carriages, 2 bbls. Meat, 730 cases Sewing-machines, 5 cases Arms, 35 boxes Tobacco, 32 hhds. Tobacco, 6 casks Sperm-oil, 7 cases Steel, 4 cases Leather, 15 pkgs. Plough-handles, 30,028 bushels Wheat, 20 cases Machinery.

By the steam-ship *Cambria*, for Glasgow—31 hhds. Tobacco, 11½ boxes Manufactured Tobacco, 155 hhds. Tallow, 1 case Dental Instruments, 3,423 boxes Cheese, 3,106 bbls. Flour, 4 casks Sperm-oil, 67 pkgs. Fish-oil, 35,446 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Aquidneck*, for Gibraltar—605 cases Refined Petroleum, 2,000 bbls Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Orbit*, for Gibraltar—172 hhds. Tobacco, 318 boxes Tobacco, 20,400 Staves.

By the steamer *Paraguay*, for Falmouth, E.—8,000 bbls. Flour, 8,845 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Nordahl Brun*, for Riga—1,005 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 600 cases Refined Petroleum.

By the ship *Pacific*, for Cronstadt—3,761 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *Rosina*, for Corunna—1,350 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 4,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 20 tons Lignumvitae.

By the brig *Machias*, for Alicante—6,000 cases Refined Petroleum, 17,000 Staves.

By the ship *Joven Thomas*, for Oporto—514 bbls. Resin, 500 bbls. Flour, 24,000 Staves, 1 case Drugs, 22,883 bushels Wheat.

By the brig *Saul*, for Gibraltar—1,600 bbls. Refined Petroleum, 6,000 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Pots have been in fair request at $6 25@$6 75. Pearls continue inactive at $9@$9 75 ℘ 100 lbs. Stock, 448 bbls.

COFFEE—Rio has been more active within our previous range; sales here 4,500 bags by the bark *Nyborg*, and at Baltimore, 3,000 bags by the *Cricket*, and 1,035 bags by the *St. Ursula*, on private terms. Other kinds have been quiet at former rates. We quote: Java at 19½c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15c.@19½c.; Laguayra, 16½c.@18c.; Rio, 9c.@18c., in bond. Native Ceylon, 16c.@18c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 16c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8¼c.@9c., gold, ℘ lb.

COTTON—There has been very little inquiry for Cotton for prompt delivery, and only 364 bales have been reported sold, including 332 bales to spinners and 32 bales to speculators, at about steady prices. For forward delivery a pretty fair movement has been reported, the aggregate dealings having amounted to 1,800 bales, including 1,200 bales basis Low Middling, for August, 19¼c.@19½c.; 200 bales do., for September, 17⅞c.; 100 bales do., for October, 16¾c.; 100 bales do., for December, 16¼c., ℘ lb. Messrs. CORNWALL & ZEREGA notice the week's business, thus: Our market for the week has been steady, closing dull at the quotations. The demand for Spinners for good grades and staples continues. The supply offering is small. The total sales for the week have been 7,257 bales, including 1,114 bales for export; 5,493 bales to spinners; and 650 bales to speculators. The market for future delivery has been steady, closing firm. The sales for the week on "basis Low Middling" have been as follows: For August, 8,300 bales at 18¾c.@19c.; for September, 2,400 bales at 17¼c.@17¾c.; for October, 3,000 bales at 16⅜c.@16⅝c.; for November, 1,350 bales at 16⅛c.@16¼c.; and for December, 650 bales at 16⅛c.@16¼c. The exports from this port for the week have been 2,054 bales, all to Liverpool. The exports from all ports for the week have been 2,757 bales, all to Liverpool. The accounts of the growing Cotton crop continue very favorable.

Closing Prices of Cotton Today.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	14	14¼	14½	14½
Good Ordinary	16½	16¾	16¾	16¾
Low Middling	18¾	19	19¼	19¼
Middling	19¾	20	20¼	20¼
Good Middling	21¾	22	22¼	22¼

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts this week	5,368
Receipts last week	6,132
Receipts the preceding week	4,534
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1869	756,252
Receipts same time preceding year	646,517
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts for year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	
Exports since Sept. 1	435,557
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	24,500

Movements of Cotton at all the Shipping Ports.

	Bales.
Receipt from Sept. 1 to latest dates	2,847,708
Receipts same time 1868-69	2,043,686
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	2,200,557
Receipts at all ports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	2,240,282
Exports from Sept. 1, to latest dates	2,197,100
Exports same time 1868-69	1,441,050
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1869	1,447,643
Exports year ending Sept. 1, 1868	1,657,015
Exports preceding Cotton year	1,556,787
Estimated stock at the ports latest dates	75,950
Estimated stock at ports same time in 1869	10,900
Estimated stock Sept. 1, 1869	11,000
Estimated stock Aug. 31, 1868	38,120
Crop of 1868-69	2,000,557
Crop of 1867-68	2,430,835
Crop of 1866-67	1,954,286

The receipts and exports of Cotton at the shipping ports in each week since Sept. 1, and for the corresponding week of the last two Cotton years, have been as follows:

Bales for the week ending	1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.	
	Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.	Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.	Rec'ts.	Ex'ts.
Sept. 5	4,523	1,293	4,150	2,300	3,482	1,353
Sept. 12	5,960	2,378	11,384	1,375	11,206	1,286
Sept. 19	8,170	1,646	19,673	2,081	26,306	1,337
Sept. 26	12,826	1,433	29,311	4,702	48,341	4,079
Oct. 3	18,073	1,441	34,790	5,574	54,622	9,813
Oct. 10	24,364	2,556	44,065	10,846	69,330	20,506
Oct. 17	31,714	5,691	52,522	10,647	67,555	34,916
Oct. 24	34,030	12,299	57,603	14,597	77,353	34,953
Oct. 31	45,577	7,396	66,471	20,101	78,218	51,269
Nov. 7	61,597	29,076	74,256	26,159	86,305	38,996
Nov. 14	59,445	30,032	72,360	45,272	93,045	55,858
Nov. 21	76,239	27,195	72,648	48,322	90,095	45,808
Nov. 28	84,872	44,216	74,849	51,810	85,280	69,727
Dec. 5	77,746	55,396	69,932	64,010	91,767	73,079
Dec. 12	89,000	42,919	86,774	47,673	96,480	62,049
Dec. 19	104,845	60,390	80,012	51,424	111,010	64,801
Dec. 26	94,587	73,885	79,896	43,278	113,819	69,304
Jan. 2	90,953	60,942	85,442	71,173	100,577	55,997
Jan. 9	79,450	37,882	65,747	41,360	101,630	47,417
Jan. 17	76,888	70,238	72,256	37,445	88,749	42,431
Jan. 23	83,028	37,524	80,783	33,169	95,300	50,625
Jan. 30	82,366	64,320	85,695	22,730	100,298	55,915
Feb. 6	90,579	62,908	84,858	21,277	109,739	58,551
Feb. 13	84,284	59,445	80,790	26,333	97,559	71,547
Feb. 20	89,873	63,724	73,433	60,420	84,624	62,768
Feb. 27	98,948	53,730	68,333	58,058	80,717	71,507
March 5	77,451	55,665	47,688	18,298	74,630	84,801
March 12	65,052	75,878	36,837	31,842	67,925	76,577
March 19	59,210	55,643	22,272	14,108	63,657	61,281
March 26	43,622	53,904	22,314	29,884	56,051	70,107
April 2	36,529	56,408	22,219	58,241	41,474	69,305
April 9	45,745	52,475	21,751	45,473	43,043	70,446
April 16	33,738	38,755	28,011	44,694	42,760	53,570
April 23	18,476	47,774	27,180	70,528	40,029	50,646
April 30	17,505	54,202	22,449	32,248	31,201	34,159
May 7	13,894	35,895	25,559	28,121	37,626	37,705
May 14	10,860	37,209	21,050	31,230	36,977	30,477
May 21	6,149	16,368	16,399	43,437	44,703	46,899
May 28	6,150	16,355	15,180	28,440	20,771	27,542
June 4	4,208	3,583	11,689	16,034	22,258	36,514
June 11	2,718	12,023	10,133	26,016	17,350	22,988
June 18	2,544	2,833	10,053	7,094	15,348	40,280
June 25	2,457	8,160	8,573	7,841	13,127	20,253
July 2	2,427	4,572	5,612	7,649	11,616	27,514
July 9	2,101	1,300	3,433	5,703	9,571	24,530
July 16	2,202	3,924	3,034	1,957	10,063	20,647
July 23	2,064	127	2,788	315	7,151	17,530
July 30	1,552	204	1,522	443	7,166	14,231
Aug. 6	878	1,389	1,923	4,643	5,807	5,493
Aug. 13	870	9	1,534	5,128	5,365	7,908
Aug. 20	906	744	1,207	3,389	3,218	5,800
Aug. 27	1,373	2,075	1,628	3,344	4,348	2,757

Messrs. EASTON & Co. have prepared the annexed statistics of the Cotton movement of the season thus far:

Received by Telegraph on Friday Evening.

	Receipts.	Stock.	Exports to Great Britain.	Exports to Continent.
New-Orleans	602	29,544	703	
Mobile	247	9,014		
Galveston	164	5,320		
Savannah	319	644		
Charleston	1,183	1,108		
New-York	913	22,319	2,054	
Boston, Philadelphia, and Baltimore	1,200	7,000		
Total this week	5,948	75,949	2,757	
Previously reported	2,842,300	....	1,805,179	689,169
Total since Sept. 1, '69	2,847,708	75,949	1,807,936	689,169
Same time last year	2,043,686	10,911	989,523	451,533

Statistical Position.

	1870.	1869.	1868.
Stock in Liverpool	524,000	248,000	431,000
Afloat from India	324,000	381,000	371,000
Afloat from America	50,000	20,000	2,000
Stock in London	25,760	46,380	51,347
Afloat for London	40,000	95,000	123,000
Stock in Havre	148,380	32,000	45,655
Afloat for Havre	52,768	112,518	107,196
Stock in Bremen	20,150	6,099	11,961
Afloat for Bremen	8,500	3,468	13,260
Stock in United States ports	75,949	10,911	42,594
Stock in the interior towns	17,710	621	3,046
Total	1,276,695	1,127,192	1,441,121
Excess in visible supply, compared with 1869	....	151,503	....
Decrease compared with 1868	....	....	162,426
Stock of cotton held by Manchester spinners at the mills	88,000	125,000	135,000
Price of Middling Orleans in Liverpool	9⅛d.@9¼d.	13¼d.@13⅜d.	11¼d.
Price of Middling Orleans in New-York	20¼c.	35¼c.	30¾c.
Price of gold	116⅞	133	144¾

Stocks in the Interior Towns, Aug. 26.

	1870.	1869.
Augusta and Hamburg, Ga.	2,140	198
Columbus, Ga.	1,800	115
Macon, Ga.	2,800	64
Selma, Ala.	1,400	80
Montgomery, Ala.	2,340	125
Memphis, Tenn.	4,150	36
Nashville, Tenn.	2,990	3
Total	17,710	621

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been less sought after since our last, though with more liberal offerings of all grades, particularly of other than desirable lines of shipping extras, prices have favored buyers decidedly. Sales have been reported since our last of 10,100 bbls., all told, including poor to choice Superfine State and Western at $5 25@$5 70; inferior to very good Extra State at $5 70@$6, chiefly at $5 80; very good to very choice do. at $6@$6 50; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 60@$6; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 75@$6 15 ℘ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl.	$4 15@$5 00
Sour Flour	4 50@ 5 50
Superfine State and Western	5 25@ 5 50
Extra State	5 70@ 6 00
Extra City, shipping brands	5 75@ 6 75
Extra Genesee	6 55@ 8 85
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 75@ 6 15
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 25@ 8 85
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 60@ 6 00
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 05@ 8 85
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 25@10 00

Southern Flour has been in less demand at drooping rates. Sales reported since our last of 800 bbls., in lots, at about $5 80@$6 75 for very poor to good Ordinary, and $6 75@$10 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been inactive and depressed, ranging from $4 15@$6 for inferior to choice, ℘ bbl. Sales of 175 bbls. Corn-meal has been quiet and heavy at $5@$5 50 for Yellow and White Western, $5 25@$5 40 for Jersey, $5 60 for Southern, and $5 75@$5 85 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. Sales, 170 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine and ordinary	$5 20@$5 60
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras	5 80@ 6 75
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras	6 75@10 00
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 15@ 6 00
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice	4 50@ 5 85
Corn-meal, puncheons	26 00@26 25

GRAIN—Amber (Winter) Western Wheat has been quoted firm, on a reduced offering and a fair demand, chiefly from export buyers, on the basis of $1 42 for prime loads. Small lots of choice new crop Indiana have been placed at $1 45, and extra do., from Zimmermann seed, at $1 53 ℘ bushel. Only a few jobbing transactions have been reported in the poorer grades of Red and Amber Winter as low as $1 35 for inferior, and up to $1 40 for fair, ℘ bushel. Spring Wheat has been offered more freely at reduced prices, leading to a livelier business, mainly for shipment, on the basis of $1 30 for fair Old; No. 1 Spring in store and afloat, $1 22@$1 24 for ordinary to fair sound, No. 2 Spring, Racine and Milwaukee, $1 17@$1 20, chiefly $1 20, for steamer grades do., and $1 10@$1 16 for No. 3 Spring, ℘ bushel. A lot of new crop No. 1 Chicago Spring was taken for export on private terms. White wheat has been very dull. Sales have been reported since our last of 153,000 bushels, including White Western, at $1 55@$1 65; Red and Amber Western, old crop, $1 35@$1 42, chiefly at $1 40@$1 42; No. 1 Spring, part at $1 20 for Old; No. 2 Spring at $1 19@$1 26 for soft and warm to prime Milwaukee, and $1 17@$1 22 for Chicago and Racine; No. 3 Spring at $1 10@$1 15; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 05@$1 08; Amber State at $1 40@$1 43; New Red Amber Western and Southern at $1 40@$1 53, the latter rate for extra; White Southern at $1 55@$1 65 ℘ bushel. Corn has been depressed and lower, on a less active call, particularly from trade buyers. Sales have been reported since our last of 65,000 bushels at 83c.@87c. for poor to prime New Mixed Western, closing dull at about 85c.@86c. for sound loads, 90c.@$1, chiefly at 95c.@96c. for Yellow Western and State, $1 03@$1 12 nominal, for White do., and 79c.@82c. for unsound, ℘ bushel. Rye has been in better supply and heavy on the basis of 90c.@95c. for Western and Southern, ℘ bushel; sales, 6,500 bushels Western, at 94c. ℘ bushel. Barley continues quiet and irregular. Barley Malt has been inactive and nominal at from $1 10@$1 35 for Western, State and Canada, ℘ bushel. Oats have been in light demand at easier prices, closing quite heavily. Sales have been reported since our last of 55,000 bushels, at 50c.@52c., chiefly at 50c.@51c. for old Mixed Western; 45c.@57½c. as the extremes, for inferior to prime new and old Mixed and White State, Pennsylvania, New-Jersey and Ohio, ℘ bushel. The export clearances include 5,399 bbls. Flour and 43,692 bushels Wheat for Liverpool; 3,106 bbls. Flour and 35,446 bushels for Glasgow; 10,142 bbls. Flour and 30,028 bushels for London and Havre; 8,000 bbls. Flour and 8,845 bushels Wheat for Falmouth; 500 bbls. Flour and 22,883 bushels Wheat for Oporto; and 15,723 bushels Wheat for Antwerp.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in demand and steady at 85c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 25 for local use, ℘ 100 lbs. New continues quiet at from 80c.@$1 10, ℘ 100 lbs. Straw has been slow of sale at from 60c.@$1 15, as extremes, for Short and Long, ℘ 100 lbs.

HIDES—The week's receipts have been 30,257 Hides and 58 bales; sales, 51,610 Hides and 282 bales do., the latter including, according to Messrs. HULL & CO., 2,100 Dry Buenos Ayres, 28@29 lbs., 24½c., gold, selected; 4,200 Dry Buenos Ayres, 25 lbs., private terms; 9,250 Dry Buenos Ayres, 22½@23 lbs., 23¼c.@24c.; 220 Dry Buenos Ayres, Kips, 11½ lbs., 28½c., gold, selected; 900 Dry Buenos Ayres, Seconds, 21½ lbs., 20c., gold, as they run; 6,000 Dry Montevideo, (to arrive,) 21 lbs., 23½c.@23¾c.; 350 Dry Montevideo, Kips, 11 lbs., 28c., gold, selected; 2,800 Dry Rio Grande, 20½ lbs., 23c.; 620 Dry Rio Grande Kips, 11 lbs., 26½c., gold, selected; 1,700 Dry Rio Grand, Seconds, 20 lbs., 2,400 Dry Matamoras, 24 lbs., 650 Dry Central American, 20 lbs.; 650 Dry Parnahiba, 18 lbs.; 450 Dry Minas Kips, 9½ lbs.; 700 Dry Red River, 29 lbs.; 4,100 Dry Texas, 20@29 lbs.; 750 Dry-salted Matamoras, 31 lbs., private terms; 3,300 Wet-salted Rio Grande Cow, (part to arrive,) 42@50 lbs., 12½c.@12¾c., gold, selected; 975 Wet-salted Para, 48 lbs., 10½c., currency, as they run; 500 Wet-salted Corpus Christi, 66 lbs., 4,600 Wet-salted Texas, (part to arrive,) 60 lbs., on private terms; 3,800 City Slaughter, 65 lbs., 11½c.@11¾c., currency, selected; 600 City Slaughter Bulls, 90 lbs., 200 bales Calcutta Buffalo, (part to arrive,) 22 bales Slaughter Cow, 19 lbs., private terms. The stock on hand is 97,000 Hides and 775 Bales, (same time last year 164,600 Hides and 730 Bales,) as follows: 49,700 Dry Buenos Ayres, 17,000 Dry Montevideo, 5,400 Dry Rio Grande, 3,500 Dry Central American, 5,000 Dry and Salted Mexican, 5,000 Dry and Salted Bogota and Savanilla, 1,660 Dry and Salted Parnahiba, 1,400 Dry and Salted West India, 5,000 Dry and Salted Texas and Southern, 2,400 Wet-salted Buenos Ayres Ox and Cow via Europe, 1,000 Wet-salted Texas, 775 bales Calcutta Cow and Buffalo.

HOPS—Have been inactive, yet steady at from 10c.@25c., for crops of 1869, ℘ lb. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 8c.@10c.@25c.; Western, 8c.@15c.@23c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigan, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c., ℘ lb. The receipts have been — bales; exports, — bales.

LEATHER—Hemlock Sole meets with a ready sale at full prices, prime heavy weights bringing extreme rates. Union Crop Leather has been in fair request at steady figures. A good inquiry has been reported for Rough Leather, which has been quoted quite firm.

MOLASSES—There has been only a light jobbing inquiry for the better grades within our former range. New Crop Porto Rico, 37c.@60c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 23c.@44c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ℘ gallon. And in detail thus:

	Old Crop.	New Crop.
Cuba, Centrifugal and Mixed	23c.@25c.	26c.@30c.
Cuba, Clayed	24c.@27c.	30c.@37c.
Cuba, Muscovado, refining grades	25c.@30c.	32c.@40c.
Cuba, Muscovado, grocery grades	—@—	40c.@44c.
Porto Rico	—@—	37c.@60c.
English Islands	—@—	30c.@50c.
New-Orleans	—@—	70c.@95c.

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate demand, on the basis of $1 85@$1 90 for Strained, ℘ 280 lbs.; sales, 950 bbls.; exports, 956 bbls. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in request at 39½c.@40c. for Merchantable, ℘ gallon. We quote Spirits Turpentine at 39½c.@41c. ℘ gallon; Crude, $3 50; Resin, $1 85@$7 50 ℘ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar, $2 25@$2 75; Pitch, $2 25 ℘ bbl.

PETROLEUM—The general market has been very quiet, the light offerings of Oil and the increasing firmness of holders checking operations. Crude, in bulk, has been quoted at from 13c.@13½c. ℘ gallon, with only a jobbing trade reported within the range, including some 200 bbls. for early delivery at the higher rate. Crude, in shipping order, has been neglected and nominal. At the Creek, a stronger market has been noted, with $3 15@$3 20 on the Upper, and $3 20@$3 35 on the Lower Roads, as the current quotations, but the dealings have not been important. Refined Oil has been quiet, but quoted a shade firmer, on the basis of 26½c. as the general asking rate for Standard White for early delivery, and 25¼c.@25½c. as the current figures for last half of September, with sales reported of 1,000 bbls. at 25¼c. for late September delivery. At Philadelphia, there was a moderate inquiry reported, on the basis of 25½c. for early delivery, and 24¼c.@24½c. for September to December, ℘ gallon. The export clearances hence included 3,761 bbls. for Cronstadt; 1,005 bbls. and 600 cases for Riga; 3,000 bbls. and 6,600 cases for Gibraltar and orders; 1,350 bbls. and 4,000 cases for Corunna, and 6,000 cases for Alicante. Refined Oil, in cases, has been in fair request within a range of from 30c.@32c., as extremes, ℘ gallon; sales, 7,500 cases, chiefly at 31c. Naphtha has been in fair demand at 10c., in shipping order, and 5½c. in bulk, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in very light request and somewhat unsettled in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 290 bbls., in lots, at $28 12@$28 37, chiefly at $28 25 for Western Mess; $30@$32 for Prime Mess; $24 50@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime; $28 25@$28 50 for Thin Mess; $28 50@$28 75 for City Mess, ℘ bbl. Cut-meats have been inactive at about former prices. Sales have been reported of equal to 70 pkgs. at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 19½c.@23½c. for Pickled and Smoked Western and City Hams, ℘ lb. Bacon has been in rather more demand at about 15½c.@16c. for City-cured Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, ℘ lb.; sales, 90 boxes. Lard has been quiet and rather easier in price. Sales have been reported since our last of 400 tcs. and bbls. at 16c.@17½c. for poor No. 1 to very choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16½c.@16¾c. for City, and 16¾c.@16⅞c. for fair to prime Western Steam ℘ lb.; also, 500 tcs. prime Steam, seller September, at 16½c. ℘ lb. Beef has been inactive at previous quotations. Sales have been reported of 130 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain Mess; $16@$19 50 for Extra Mess, ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in light demand at $28@$30 for Prime Mess; $31@$33 for India Mess ℘ tierce. Beef Hams have been quite dull at from $35@$37 for new ice-cured Western, ℘ bbl. The finer grades of Butter are saleable and firm. We quote: State, inferior to fancy, 25c.@45c., and Western, inferior to fancy, at 15c.@40c.; the day's receipts were 1,389 pkgs. Cheese continues inactive, at from 4c.@13½c. for very common to fine factory; the day's receipts have been 4,770 boxes.

SEEDS—There has been a livelier inquiry for Calcutta Linseed at about steady prices, with sales reported of 5,000 bags from store, and 6,500 bags to arrive, on private terms. The current quotation is $2 22½, gold, ℘ bushel. Grass-seeds have been inactive at former rates.

SKINS—Deer have been purchased to the extent of 13,000 lbs. Central American; 2,000 lbs. Campeachy and 1,000 lbs. Tobasco, on private terms. Receipts, 110 bales from Para. Goat have been quiet but steady. Sales, 110 bales Mexican and 15 bales Buenos Ayres; receipts, 18 bales from Calcutta and 47 bales from New-Orleans.

SUGARS—Raw have been in quite moderate demand at about former rates. Sales, 635 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at 9½c.@10¼c.; and 768 boxes Havana at 9¼c.@9½c. The stock of Raw Sugars in first hands this morning was estimated at 92,768 hhds., 114,539 boxes and 505,421 bags. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9¼c.@9½c.; fair to good Grocery grades, 9¾c.@10¼c.; good to choice Grocery grades, 10¼c.@10¾c. Porto Rico Grocery grades range from 9¾c.@10¾c.; No. 12 Box Sugar, 10¼c. Refined Sugars continue in fair demand at 13c.@13½c., as extremes.

TALLOW, &C.—Tallow has been in moderate demand at former rates; sales have been reported of 65,600 lbs. at 9½c.@9¾c. for inferior to prime; 30,000 lbs. Stearine at 14¾c.@15½c., and 17,000 lbs. Grease at 8¼c.@14c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Has been quite moderately dealt in at steady rates; sales 425 bbls., in wood and iron-bound pkgs., at 94c.@95c., chiefly at 94c.@94½c. ℘ gallon; receipts, 150 bbls.

FREIGHTS—The market has been inactive, but rates have been quoted rather stronger. For Liverpool, there were taken 500 bbls. Flour, by steam, at 1s. 7½d. ℘ bbl.; 15,000 bushels Wheat at 6¼d.@6½d. ℘ bushel; and 60 pkgs. Bacon at 25s. ℘ ton. For London, 15,000 bushels Wheat at 7d. ℘ bushel. The Oil-cake for London reported to us yesterday at 22s. should have been quoted at 22s. 6d. ℘ ton. For Cork and orders, a British bark, with 2,000 quarters Wheat (part of cargo) on private terms. For a Continental port direct, a bark, with 3,000 bbls. Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 6s. 3d. ℘ bbl. For a Spanish port, a brig, with 6,500 cases Petroleum at 27½c., gold. For a Mediterranean port, a brig, with general cargo, part case Oil on private terms.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 29, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
6th-av., corner 23d-st.
RIP VAN WINKLE. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph Jefferson, Sheridan, Anderson and Miss Mary Wells.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
LITTLE FAUST. Leading characters by Messrs. George L. Fox, H. T. Allen, Mrs. J. A. Oates and Miss Marion Taylor.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, between Prince and Houston sts.
TRUE AS STEEL. Leading characters by Mr. Lawrence Barrett and Miss Louisa Moore.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.
No. 585 Broadway.
NEGRO MINSTRELSY, DANCES AND COMICALITIES.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
7th-av., corner 59th-st.
GRAND ORCHESTRAL CONCERT. Under the direction of Mr. Theo. Thomas.

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To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Prussian scouts have appeared at Meaux, within twenty-five miles of Paris. The Paris *Constitutionnel* says the Army of the Prince Royal, reinforced by that of Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM, is marching through the Valleys of the Aube and Seine on Paris. It points out that the distance from Paris to Sierck, the nearest point on the German frontier, is a hundred leagues, and this line they have to defend in order to keep their communications complete. The 600,000 Prussians invading France must extend their lines vastly, a necessity which proved so fatal to the French in the beginning of the campaign, and the revenge of the French, the *Constitutionnel* says, is near. The *Figaro* says the French are invited to impede the invaders by blowing up bridges, cutting railways, blocking roads, killing scouts, and harassing them in flank and rear. The enemy may thus be delayed in arrival at Paris for fifteen days, should the opposition be very great, otherwise he may appear in six days. The *Opinion Nationale* denies the statement that the Landwehr are not in the field, and proceeds to prove it, and concludes by saying that Prussia is making her final effort. *La Presse* says the announcement in the Chambers of the advance of the Prussians was received without astonishment or fear in the capital. Commenting on the Prussian strategy, it calls attention to the reception which the "obstinate old man" may expect in Germany, should he return without the million of men whom he brought into France. All Germany would scorn and curse King WILLIAM should he not make a supreme effort to dictate a peace in Paris. REUTER's telegrams to the London papers say the siege of Paris is deemed inevitable; that the Government prefers a siege to a pitched battle. According to these dispatches, the Paris journals say the advance of the Crown Prince is fatal to the Prussian campaign. The forts about Paris have been armed, garrisoned and provisioned. A suggestion is made to remove the seat of Government to Lyons, and a Paris dispatch says that the Government officials, except the Ministers, will go to Tours, Bourges and Lyons to administer the uninvaded Provinces. In the Corps Legislatif on Saturday the success at Verdun was officially announced. The measure calling into service married men who had already served in the army was rejected. M. THIERS said he first learned of his appointment as a member of the Committee of Defense from the *Journal Officiel*. He accepted through devotion to the country, but he must have the support of the Chamber. The President then stated that the entire Chamber accepted the appointment of M. THIERS.... In the Senate, on Saturday, a Senator declared that had the people of Alsace and Lorraine been armed the Prussians would not have crossed the Vosges.

A Paris dispatch says MCMAHON's main force is at Stenay, the Emperor is at Hermonville, and the Prince Imperial at Rethel. The Prussian reconnoissances have been pushed as far as Montmédy. *La Liberté* says a General of the Army of the Rhine held an interview with the Empress, yesterday, and set out on his return immediately afterward. That journal also says that a "brilliant combat" may be looked for in a day or two. A person who saw the Emperor on the 26th asserts that BAZAINE and MCMAHON are near each other. A dispatch from Arlon via Brussels says Longwy has been summoned to surrender by the Germans, but the French refused. A Mézieres telegram of the 27th reports the Prussians falling back before the Francs-Tireurs and the peasants toward Dun. An official dispatch from Bar-le-Duc on Friday night, by way of London, yesterday, says the French garrison of Vitry surrendered on Thursday morning, the Prussians taking sixteen guns and 850 prisoners. The Prussian cavalry had annihilated two battalions of the Garde Mobile. Official news published in Paris on Saturday night says that on the 25th inst. the Prussians, 10,000 strong, under the Crown Prince of SAXONY, had been repulsed in an attack on Verdun, after a combat of three hours and considerable loss. The National Guard served the French guns. The same dispatch says an ambulance train was fired into by the Prussians, and two persons belonging to it killed; also, that the advance of the Germans along the Aube had been checked, they having fallen back to St. Dizier. The capitulation of BAZAINE for want of supplies is expected, according to a Paris dispatch by way of Brussels. A Washington dispatch says the French Minister has represented, by way of protest, that the North German Legation, or persons by their authority, have been engaging Surgeons for the Prussian Army. The German Minister denies this. The dispatch says both foreign representatives have scrupulously avoided infractions of our Neutrality laws, and the Administration will strictly enforce the principles laid down in the President's proclamation.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

A rising of Carlists in the Spanish provinces of Navarre and Gerona is reported. Troops have been sent from Madrid to suppress the movement.... The French flag-ship *Oringue* left Toulon yesterday, to cruise off the Roman coast, and watch the Garibaldians.

GENERAL.

Orders have been issued by the Treasury Department for the purchase of $7,000,000 of bonds and the sale of $4,000,000 of gold in the month of September.

NICOLAS AZCARETE, a prominent Cuban now stopping in this City, writes a letter to the agent of the Associated Press, denying the statement that has been made that he comes on a mission from the Spanish authorities to treat with the directors of the Cuban revolution here.

Hon. LINUS CHILD, of Boston, Mass., died, on Friday evening, at his country residence, in Hingham, of congestion of the brain. He was sixty-six years of age.

The furniture factory of CHAS. P. STEVENS, on the corner of High and Low streets, Baltimore, was entirely destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The loss is quite large, probably not less than $60,000.

A conflict of authority has arisen between Federal and State officials on the question of registering as electors those who served in the Confederate Army. The Attorney-General leaves the matter to the Courts.

OLIVER J. DICKEY has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Lancaster County, Penn.

The total internal revenue receipts at the Treasury Department for the last fiscal year amount to $37,024,338.

The Knickerbocker Lacrosse Club of this City and the Toronto Club played five games at Buffalo on Saturday, the latter beating three games.

JOHN MCKIEL, of Cold Spring, N. Y., and T. C. BUTLER, of Boston, rowed a single scull-race on the Charles River, Saturday, the former beating in twenty-two minutes and fifty-one seconds.

A dictatorship is anticipated in Mexico, with LERDO DE TEJADA at its head.

NAPOLEON's birthday was privately celebrated by the French in Mexico, the Press having protested against a public celebration.

The Mansion House at Long Branch has reduced the price of board to $3 50 a day.

The Ninth Regiment had a dress parade at Long Branch yesterday. Col. FISK made a speech to the men thanking them for their good behavior while at Camp Gould.

Democratic ward meetings were held throughout Jersey City on Saturday night to nominate candidates for the Congressional Convention to be voted for at the primary meetings.

Purser PYM, of the *Herman Livingston*, has our thanks for late Savannah papers.

JOHN ST. CLAIR, aged ten years, of No. 14 Milligan-place, fell off the barge *St. Nicholas*, foot of West Tenth-street, yesterday, and was drowned.

WM. COHEN, aged six years, fell from a fourth-story window, yesterday, at No. 117 Orchard-street, and was severely injured.

The Advance Upon Paris.

On Thursday last each of the Powers now at war gained a success. A portion of the Prussian forces, under the command of the Crown Prince of Saxony, made an attack upon Verdun, and were repulsed with considerable loss, after three hours' hard fighting. The loss sustained by the French is said to have been inconsiderable. On the other hand, the Prussians succeeded in defeating the garrison at Vitry, with great loss to the French and little loss to themselves. These are the only engagements of which we have anything like positive information. The capture of Verdun would have been of some importance to the Prussians, and it is not improbable that the attack will be renewed. The loss of the French at Vitry scarcely makes their position much worse than it was before.

The attention of the world is now chiefly fixed on the march of the Crown Prince to Paris, as being by far the most dramatic, and also the most momentous, event of the war. Upon the result of that movement almost everything may turn. We are inclined to discredit the report that the advance upon Paris was ordered by King WILLIAM in opposition to the advice of all his Generals. It is far more probable that it formed a distinct part of the plan originally laid down by VON MOLTKE. No matter who may have originated it the fact is very obvious that the movement is as hazardous as it is bold. If a reverse befell the Crown Prince before the walls of Paris, it is difficult to see how he could extricate his army from the extreme dangers of its position. The great question is whether there is any chance of such a reverse happening? Where are the troops to deal with the immense army which the Prince now has with him? Gen. TROCHU may possibly have made better arrangements than we are aware of, and the dispatches of our correspondent at Paris bid us anticipate startling consequences from the activity which has lately been displayed in the capital. But we have not yet been told that even proper arms are available for the defenders of Paris. The position is very much the same as it was in this month of August, 1792—and, by a coincidence of history, on this very same day of the month. "For the present," writes CARLYLE, in his immortal history of the French Revolution, "our citoyens chant chorally *To Arms;* and have no arms! Arms are searched for; passionately; there is joy over any musket. Meanwhile railings are torn up; hammered into pikes; chains themselves shall be welded together into pikes. The very coffins of the dead are raised for melting into balls. All church bells must down into the furnace to make cannon; all church plate into the mint to make money."

All this, however, took place under a Republic. Now, France is under an Empire for which large numbers of the young men will not fight, and it might be dangerous to put arms in the hands of all the citizens of Paris, even if arms could be found. Internecine difficulties are all in favor of the invaders. If the Emperor had quietly taken himself out of the way—had announced his abdication, while still offering himself as a soldier to the nation—it would have been better for France, and perhaps also for himself, in the end. Everywhere the people could then have made common cause against the enemy. As it is, thousands of the bravest and strongest will not voluntarily fight for the Emperor. Possibly the actual presence of the Prussians before Paris may evoke a different feeling, and arouse all the patriotism of the people. This we regard as one of the great dangers incidental to the movement of the Crown Prince. It is almost inconceivable that any considerable party in France would be willing to open the gates of Paris to the Prussians, merely for the sake of showing their hostility to NAPOLEON. That would be an act of treason to their country which could scarcely help them to power when the present troubles are ended. The arrival of the Crown Prince at Paris may be the signal for a general truce among all sections of parties, just as the appearance of the French on the Rhenish frontier united all Germany, and made minor States sink their differences. NAPOLEON calculated on the support of some of the South German States, which had no kindly feelings toward Prussia. He was mistaken. BISMARCK has almost certainly reckoned upon a revolution in Paris upon the appearance there of a Prussian army. It is impossible to decide positively at this moment whether he, on his part, has not misunderstood the temper of the French people. When one's country is in jeopardy from a foreign foe, the ordinary tendency of mankind is first to beat back the foe, and settle domestic quarrels afterward. It is quite clear, at any rate, that the French people are gradually getting their blood up. If the country rises *behind* the invading armies, the fortunes of the campaign may take a decided change. The following significant passage will be found among to-day's news: "The Prussians are retreating before the Franc-tireurs *and the peasants,* from Stenay to Dun." The advance upon Paris will test the feeling of the nation, and upon that movement, therefore, more depends than upon any other of which we have thus far heard.

The Democratic Position.

The words of good old Isaac will probably express the prevailing judgment when the Democratic Party has yielded to the solicitations of its more prudent managers, and assumed the attitude of conciliation and compromise. "The voice is Jacob's voice, but the hands are the hands of Esau." The tone adopted for the campaign may be moderate enough, but beneath and behind all will be the facts which must necessarily render the party unacceptable to those who have made the peace and integrity of the Union superior to all other considerations.

The earnestness with which leading organs of the party are striving to convince the extremists of the profitableness of moderation, is an acknowledgment of the activity and strength of the violent, unyielding section. It is a confession that the party, as a party, does not acquiesce in the results of war and reconstruction. When the *World* addresses appeal after appeal to its Southern friends—always apologetically, be it remembered, as though conscious of the tendency to reject conciliatory counsels as treason to the party—it in effect declares that a very considerable element is linked with the extremists. And when the Louisville *Courier-Journal* fights, as it has fought, a plucky battle for months to restrain the ultraisms of the Kentucky Democracy, it thereby concedes the truth of all that has been said in regard to the obstinate temper of the party where it is absolute master of a State. Argument is not required to prove the unchanged and intractable nature of the party. These attempts to induce the acceptance of the new order of things, are *prima-facie* evidence that that acceptance has not yet taken place. There is submission only,—not acquiescence. And wherever the party is sufficiently powerful to be able to display its real character, without reference to local consequences—as in Kentucky—it scorns concealment of its purposes. It takes pains to convince the people that compliance with law does not always imply acceptance of the law as an expression of the national policy,—still less any respect for the enacting authority.

Suppose, then, the wiser guides of the party succeed in their efforts to hold in check the extremists, what will be the practical value of the new position? Admitting that in the contest for supremacy within the party lines, conciliation triumph over implacable hostility in the construction of platforms, what effect may the circumstance be expected to exercise upon the popular vote? The answer altogether depends upon the shape in which the result appears. If, for instance, the advocates of acquiescence commit the Democracy, in unmistakable terms to the continuance of the policy they have hitherto assailed, the dividing line between Democrats and Republicans will be greatly narrowed. Even an implied pledge to abide by reconstruction and its legislative consequences, and to accept as binding and complete the recent constitutional amendments, would be so gratifying a contrast to the disorganizing menace which led to FRANK BLAIR's nomination in 1868, that Republicans would be constrained to recognize the difference in the conduct of the canvass. It is noteworthy, however, that the most moderate of the Democratic journals have not reached this stage in the path of conciliation, and that not a single Democratic platform which has yet been adopted has a word which, by the freest construction, can be interpreted as acquiescence, in the only sense that is of the slightest utility. There may be no declaration of war against reconstruction *per se,* or against negro suffrage; but on the other hand, there are in the more temperate of the platforms allusions which leave no doubt as to the presence of a hostile feeling toward both. This, probably, is all that the professed promoters of acquiescence can hope to accomplish. They may artfully soften the voice of the Democracy, but, judging from what has already been effected, they lack power so to control the policy of the party as to identify it with the maintenance of reconstruction.

We conclude, therefore, that even if moderate advice prevail in Democratic management, the party will still be obnoxious to the prevalent union sentiment which has been the life of the Republican Party. The most that can be said is that the Democracy are less defiant and less insane than extreme leaders would have them be. That is all. The old feeling may be restrained for appearance sake, but it will exist, and be not the less dangerous because latent instead of conspicuous.

King Young.

The Mormon platform fairly sketched by the highest authority is not by any means a new thing. In fact, the most remarkable feature about the demands of the community at Salt Lake is their uniformity. "Liberty, freedom, and equal rights," is BRIGHAM YOUNG's comprehensive, though somewhat pleonastic mode of summarising them—a preface, however, which scarcely does justice to the proposals with which the speaker follows it up. On the occasion of the recent pioneer celebration at Salt Lake City, the Mormon President made an address, of which it may be said that its statement of general principles is perfectly unexceptionable, while its enunciation of details is exceedingly open to question. It is characterized throughout by the same odd mixture of shrewd common sense, blatant braggadocio, and open, undisguised contempt for the authority under which he lives, which distinguish most of the public utterances of the remarkable man who is the present autocrat of Mormonland. The spokesman of the Latter-day Saints skillfully puts in the foreground of his declaration a reference to the undoubted industrial triumphs which his followers have achieved in the Salt Lake Valley. In claiming for them the privilege of continuing their work of making the desert blossom as the rose, and of elevating the outcast and the destitute, BRIGHAM YOUNG must have known very well that he was demanding a right which nobody has ever questioned; but in asking Congress to pass an impossible law before consenting to obey a law already in existence, he must have been equally aware that he was violating one of the first principles of an organized State. Were the Government of the United States to decree, as the Mormon apostle desires, "that every man that is capable of taking care of himself shall marry a wife," it might indeed earn the gratitude of universal spinsterhood, but it would transcend its functions as completely as its accuser does, by giving every man the liberty of marrying as many wives as he pleases. BRIGHAM YOUNG may honestly believe that polygamy is the one sovereign specific for the evils of society, but the Government under which he lives has enacted certain statutes with which this means of reform is perfectly incompatible, and so long as he and his followers choose to continue citizens of this Republic, they must recognize the fact that obedience is the first law of civilized communities.

An equally dangerous development of Mormonism appears in the Prophet's reference to the mode of conducting popular elections. He says in effect, I hold myself the supreme judge of who are and who are not fit to hold office in your courts and local boards. I do not presume to dictate whom you shall choose, but I shall certainly see that you select no one who is not acceptable to me. This attitude of the Mormon leaders, and the disposition that comes from it on the part of their followers to vote as one man, have already been productive of civil broils in Iowa and Missouri, and will be so again the moment that they are surrounded by a Gentile community numerous enough to have their liberty imperiled by tactics so foreign to our free institutions. The Mormonism of Salt Lake is in its political aspect the unchanged Mormonism of Nauvoo—it is a despotism growing up in the midst of a free State, an autocracy confronting a society where the will of the people is supreme. A strong personal government may be a desirable thing enough for certain stages of social growth, but in the United States it is an anachronism and a social anomaly. Even so acute a thinker as CARLYLE was betrayed into premature admiration of the wonderful social order established by the Jesuit Missionaries among the Indian races of Paraguay, just as other thinkers rather less acute have seen nothing but what is admirable in the civilization of Salt Lake. We have seen the historical retribution of the unlimited and helpless state of submission to which the Paraguayans were reduced in their becoming the dupes of a tyrant like LOPEZ, and an unchecked development of the principles of Mormon absolutism would infallibly pave the way for an unprincipled and reckless adventurer, who would prepare for us another heritage of civil strife and long-enduring hatred.

Campaign Work.

In planning the practical work of the approaching campaign, it is to be hoped that the Republican managers will lose no time in preparing to carry out the provisions of the recent act of Congress, amending the Naturalization laws. No better evidence is needed of the importance of doing this, than is afforded by the desperate expedients which have been suggested for evading the law. We trust, therefore, that the subject will be properly attended to, and that a practical plan of operations will be devised without needless delay, so that no opportunity may be lost of taking the necessary steps for enforcing the law in all the cities of the State.

The most important provision of the act, at least so far as the City of New-York is concerned, is that which provides that the United States Circuit Courts shall, on the application of two citizens, appoint two inspectors of election for each election district, one from each political party. They shall be resident citizens of the district, and be authorized to attend during the registration of voters and at all elections at which Representatives in Congress are to be chosen. The persons so appointed shall also be present during the counting of the ballots, and shall have the right to sign the returns and affix thereto, if they desire, a statement touching the truth or falsity thereof. Any act hindering or molesting such Inspectors is declared a misdemeanor, punishable by imprisonment for not less than a year. The act also provides that the United States Marshals may appoint as many special deputies as may be necessary to preserve order at any election, and to arrest persons whom they shall see committing any offense or breach of the peace.

The foregoing provisions apply to all cities containing over twenty thousand inhabitants, and if they were fearlessly and faithfully enforced, there would be a very fair probability of our carrying the State in November. Those who are familiar with the routine by which elections have hitherto been carried on in this City, will see why the Democrats are in a state of alarm at the prospect that the law will be enforced. It provides a most effectual remedy for the evil which has so long prevailed, and against which it has hitherto seemed hopeless to contend. Vigorous organized action under the law is all that is now needed to insure an honest election.

The undertaking is one requiring prudent management, and involving considerable time and attention in order to insure success. To avoid the corrupting power of Tammany, the utmost care is necessary in the selection of the inspectors. They should be agreed upon after general consultation, and only upon the distinct assurance that they will serve. They must then be protected in the performance of their duties. The best men whose services can be obtained should be selected—men of integrity and standing in the several districts. There should be no ground for any suspicion of unfairness toward our opponents, or of any double dealing toward ourselves. All that the Republican Party ask is an honest election, and if they can succeed in getting that, they can carry the State. They can get it if the law is rigidly enforced, and we call upon those in whose hands the active management of the canvass is intrusted to see that this condition is attended to.

Massachusetts Politics.

The indications are that the Fall campaign in Massachusetts will be more than usually complicated, and that there may be four tickets put in nomination. WENDELL PHILLIPS—whose boast it is that he has never voted—is the first in the field, defying all comers, and asking the suffrages of the people as the champion of Prohibition. The Boston *Transcript* says he is the most unique candidate for Governor ever presented to the people of Massachusetts, but that he will receive a vote which will render a strong effort necessary upon the part of the Republicans, from whom he will chiefly draw his support. Last year the State gave a little over 24,000 Republican majority, in an aggregate vote of 124,000. Mr. PHILLIPS may therefore succeed in electing a Democratic Governor, while there is a very slight prospect of his own election.

The Labor Reform organization, which is very strong in Massachusetts, will probably present a full ticket, but in case it should not its strength will be divided between the Prohibitionists and Republicans, very few Democrats belonging to it. As yet no steps have been taken toward opening the campaign by either the Democrats or Republicans. Mr. PHILLIPS, just at present, receives the undivided attention of the leading journals of both parties. The Republican Party is so strong in Massachusetts that it is careless of discipline, and is liable to waste its energies upon local and abstract issues. It seems to require a political emergency to rouse it to an assertion of its power; at other times it is too apt to be indifferent to success. It remains to be seen if the managers can organize a brilliant campaign this year. It is important that they should do so, for with all the disturbing elements in the field, there is danger that the Republican majority may be seriously impaired. There is no telling how large a vote Mr. PHILLIPS may poll. It is his first appearance as a candidate, and there are no means of judging of his popularity. None but Republicans will vote for him; it would be almost ludicrous to suppose that a Democrat could, by any possibility, be induced to vote for so notorious a Radical. There is good reason for our Republican friends in the Bay State to rouse themselves, and organize a vigorous campaign without further loss of time.

Travelers' Delights.

The tribulations of New-York in respect to facilities for travel are manifold, and the voice of complaint about them is never silent. It is especially hard that while the means of locomotion are so few, a class of people should be able to lessen the comfort and safety of those which are in existence. Robbery in these conveyances seems almost a part of the system. The number of drunken people who are allowed to travel in them, to the annoyance and disgust of sober passengers, is astonishing, especially late at night. And then, there are the cheerful beings who select the City railroads as battle-grounds, and settle private grievances while journeying along.

The chosen arenas for fierce and sanguinary fights appear to be picnic grounds and picnic steamers. A number of men, women, and children endeavor to snatch a brief respite from toil and trouble by a visit to some place of rural or marine popular resort. If the day passes without bloodshed, the occasion is exceptional. Either a quarrel among the excursionists themselves leads to blows, and those to pistol-shots and stabs, or a gang of rowdies force themselves upon the party with the distinct purpose of committing robbery and violence. No punishment seems to follow these occurrences. The terrified women and children reach the end of the journey glad to have escaped, and the combatants depart with scarce a show of interference. And all these evils are evidently on the increase. We never remember a season of out-door excursions in which outrages of the sort were so common or so little noticed by the authorities. The result is that most poor people prefer to stay at home. Many of them must travel every day by ferry-boats, and upon these boats fighting is too frequent. They will not incur further risk under the idea of seeking pleasure.

There are other miseries of travel which need but brief allusion. The population of cushioned cars which confines its activity to inroads upon poor humanity, is one form of these miseries. What lady who reads a ferry notice of "no smoking this side the boat," but shudders at the clouds which a score of men and boys are puffing forth, and which drift through the ladies' cabin in defiance of regulation? How charming are the actions of the "gents" who chew tobacco, and spatter the decks with filth. Elevating to the morals and social tone is the vociferous argumentation of cartmen and expressmen and other men on deck, whose rhetoric is nothing if not profane. These, perhaps, are minor troubles which can be tolerated by a much-enduring public. But the reckless attacks on human life and limb which are recorded every day, and the rowdyism which is a disgrace to the community, call for stern repression by the authorities. We have no doubt it will call in vain.

One condition of success in the approaching campaign will be the readiness of delegates to the State Convention to surrender their personal preferences in order that the nomination of the strongest candidates may be obtained. Pledges in support of principle are well enough; pledges in support of particular men as candidates are a source of bickering and division. Besides, the policy of the party should have much to do with the nominations, and that policy cannot be determined until after a free interchange of opinion among the delegates. Where personal preferences predominate, the exposition of policy is made a secondary consideration; and in New-York this would be a fatal mistake. Again, if the better class of Republicans would exert their proper influence, they must attend the caucuses which will very shortly be held. The caucus cannot be justly extolled as a piece of party machinery, but in its bad side it is the result of the unwillingness of good men to assist in its management. If the State is to be redeemed, its best citizens must perform their full share of political service.

The stream of families which three months ago flowed into the country will soon ebb Cityward. If living in rural localities were less a matter of fashion than it is, the multitudes who go so hurriedly would not come back so quickly. The question for those who are not owners or occupiers of houses now is, what is the prospect for boarders in New-York? Are rates to go up or down? An upward movement ought not to be regarded as possible, and it would not be possible if landlords and landladies regulated their charges by the cost of the commodities they supply. Everything that enters into the cost of living is lower, and hotel rates and boarding-house rates must be lower too. The hotels which have recognized this tendency, and reduced their charges, have been crowded in consequence. New hotels are opening, avowedly to satisfy the demand for cheaper living. There is, too, an evident growth of opinion in favor of "the flat" system in dwellings, as suited to the wants of small families with limited means. It is in this direction that we must look for deliverance from the extravagance which is inseparable from hotel life, and from the discomfort which is the chief characteristic of the old boarding-house plan.

"The way to success does not lie in rehearsing its good deeds," is a very just remark made in *Harper's Weekly,* apropos of the tendency of prominent Republicans to limit their advocacy of the Republican Party to the recital of its glorious record. In the approaching campaign, the party will not be on trial for past deeds—it will be a claimant for popular support on account of its future policy. The past tells its own story. It is the future that needs the light. Does the party intend to make a systematic reduction of taxes a part of its policy? Is it prepared to pledge itself to the reform as well as the reduction of taxation? Has it definite ideas in reference to finance? Does it mean to push forward the work of retrenchment in Congress and in the Departments? Will it identify itself with a reconstruction and amendment of the civil service? How does it stand in regard to Chinese immigration and the labor question generally? These may not be pleasant inquiries to everybody, but they are the inquiries which are uppermost in men's minds, and the Republican conventions, if well advised, will answer them explicitly. The New-York Convention should set a good example. The Republicans of the Empire State ought not to shirk their duty by allowing the future national policy of their party to be suggested at the last moment.

The London *Times* has decided that the Germans must not attack Paris, because to do so would be "to insult the French people." Therefore "the suggestion must be at once discarded." It is a pity the oracle did not speak before. The London *Times* has thus far settled the events of the war in its own high and mighty fashion. But we doubt whether the Crown Prince will turn back when he hears that the English journal disapproves of his enterprise. It would be very strange if the *Times* did not contrive to set both Prussia and France against England before it concludes its useful labors.

Dullness in real estate does not imply decline of value,—at least in this City or its neighborhood. There have been some rash speculations in the City and out of it, and the speculators will find their fingers burned. That, however, is the result of unsound judgment, and has nothing to do with the general rise in values which has taken place on the island, and in the more attractive adjacent localities. In these cases, the advance which has occurred within the last four years, large as it may seem, is not in excess of a fair estimate of actual worth. Depression in other affairs may make it difficult always to realize the full benefit of the advance, and may entail disappointment and loss where sales are forced. But, as a rule, there is no safer investment than in real estate at current values.

Mr. THURLOW WEED, in an interesting letter from Montreal, published in the *Commercial Advertiser,* wonders why on earth articles of domestic use should be so much dearer in the United States than in Canada? Other people have been quite as much puzzled on that subject for a long period past. Beef in Montreal costs from twelve to fifteen cents, of our currency, per pound; mutton from ten to twelve cents. Everything else is in the same proportion. If you want to ride about the city, you can have a cab for two hours and a half for two dollars. "Why," says Mr. WEED, "should there be a difference of one hundred and fifty to two hundred per cent. in the prices of the same articles, by simply crossing the River St. Lawrence?" The purveyors of food and other articles could, no doubt, answer this question to their own satisfaction; but not to the satisfaction of the public. Prices are higher here than in Canada, chiefly in order that our storekeepers may make a fortune quicker. It cannot be said that "Government taxes" account for the exorbitant charges made for the necessaries of daily life. Co-operative stores would soon lessen the rapacity which now prevails on every side, but the public seem disposed to submit without a struggle to any impositions which may be practiced upon them.

There are policemen in the Central Park after nightfall—should there not also be gas-lights? Lamps are all around and far beyond the Park, and the plans for its improvement will not be complete until its main drives are similarly supplied. The darkness which now exists adds greatly to the risk of accident, and furnishes facilities for outrage which are for many reasons undesirable. So much is being done to improve and beautify the Park, as well as the plots and squares "down-town," that the Commissioners cannot be suspected of indifference to a want of such obvious importance.

AMUSEMENTS.

Announcements for To-night.

Mr. JAMES SCHONBERG's version of PAUL MEURICE's drama of "Fanfan la Tulipe" is to be produced this evening at Niblo's Theatre, under the title of "True as Steel." Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT is to fill the principal part. There will be a change of performance at the Grand Opera-house, as well as at Niblo's, and "Uriella," a new ballet, is to be danced. This night is also set apart for the opening representation of the San Francisco Minstrels.

Miscellaneous Notes.

The announcements in relation to the second season of the Church Music Association are at hand. The list of subscribers is large, and it includes the most representative persons in the City. The choral department, it seems, is to be materially increased in strength, and the orchestra is to be augmented by the addition of string-instruments principally. As for the works it is intended to interpret, it is probable that HAYDN's Third Mass, an oratorio by HANDEL, another by MENDELSSOHN, and masses by BEETHOVEN and NEIDERMEYER will be the most important selected for performance. Mr. GEORGE T. STRONG remains President of the Association, and Dr. JAMES PECH is still its accomplished conductor. The Secretary is Rev. W. H. COOKE. Members of the Executive Committee receive, as heretofore, all subscriptions.

THE SEASON AT THE FRENCH THEATRE.

The season at the French Theatre will be commenced on the 12th of the coming month. Mr. H. W. CALYO, the scenic artist of the house, is busily employed in preparing to meet the exigencies of Mme. SEEBACH's repertory. That gifted artist is now on her way to the United States, having sailed last week from Antwerp.

MISS NILSSON'S ENGAGEMENT.

There is a strong probability that Mr. MAURICE STRAKOSCH, whose management of Mlle. PATTI's affairs for many years kept his name before the public, will visit the United States in September, to co-operate with Mr. MAX STRAKOSCH in the direction of the representations of Miss NILSSON.

FRENCH WORKS IN AMERICA.

It will afford pleasure to all persons favoring the passage of an international copyright law, with a view to securing to foreign authors a share of the profits of the works made known in this country, to announce that in the case of one author, at least, arrangements have been made by which some return will be assured him for profits derived here from his gain. M. VICTORIEN SARDOU has signed a contract with Mr. MAX MARETZEK, giving to the latter gentleman advance copies of all plays written by him, for a lengthened term of years, to allow of their simultaneous production in France and in America. An additional special agreement between these parties and M. JACQUES OFFENBACH, also concedes to Mr. MARETZEK the privilege of simultaneous production of "King Carrot," the spectacular opera bouffe now being completed by that composer and M. SARDOU, for the Gaité Theatre. We are satisfied that the advantage to be secured, in respect of time, by the purchase of plays from the authors' representative—since a more honest motive can, unhappily, not be looked for—will lead to the adoption of similar beneficial measures, in regard to the productions of other writers and composers abroad.

WASHINGTON.

Accounts for Quartermasters' Stores—Purchase of Bonds and Sale of Gold—A Conflict of Authorities—New Banks.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 28.—A large number of accounts of army officers for Quartermasters' stores, have accumulated during and since the war in the office of the Third Auditor, which could not be settled, owing to irregularities, generally of a technical character. The amounts involved were generally small, but as the law left the accounting officers no option, they have necessarily left these accounts unsettled. The last Congress, however, authorized a settlement of all such cases, where the amount involved was less than $5,000, upon the statement of the officer responsible, when there was no appearance of fraud. Under this provision, these accounts, many of which have been upon the files of the Department since the early part of the war, are being rapidly overhauled and disposed of. It is estimated that between 35,000 and 30,000 accounts will be settled under the new law. A small increase has been made in the clerical force of the Fifth Auditor's Office, and preparations made to audit the accounts of the Assistant Marshals, so that there need be no unnecessary delay in their obtaining their pay. Judge BARRON, Fifth Auditor, left for Wisconsin last night, to be absent a month.

PURCHASE OF BONDS AND SALE OF GOLD.

Assistant Secretary of the Treasury RICHARDSON, has issued an order for the purchase of bonds and the sale of gold for September, as follows: The purchase of one million bonds on Thursday, the 1st, and each alternate Thursday, and two millions on Thursday, Sept. 8, and each alternate Thursday. Seven millions in all. The sale of one million of gold on each Wednesday of the month. Four millions in all.

A CONFLICT OF STATE AND FEDERAL AUTHORITY.

In one or more of the border States several Registers of Election have been arrested by United States Commissioners for refusing to register parties who served in the Confederate Army. These Registers have acted in accordance with the State laws, but not conformably to a recent statute of the United States. Thus there is a conflict between State and Federal authorities. Representations have been made to the Attorney-General of the United States, who, having been asked for his opinion, says he does not consider the question within his province, but that it is one belonging to the Courts, to which effect he has given instructions to the Commissioners, Marshals and others concerned.

THE MEADE CLAIM.

The heirs of the late RICHARD W. MEADE will meet in Philadelphia, on Wednesday next, at the Head-quarters of Gen. GEORGE G. MEADE, to hold a council as to what action shall be taken in the matter of the "Meade claim," whether it shall be prosecuted against Spain, against the United States, or against both Governments.

NEW NATIONAL BANKS.

During the week ending yesterday, certificates were issued authorizing the following national banks to commence business: The National Bank of Maysville, Ky.; capital, $300,000; James Wallingford, President; James A. Johnson, Cashier. The Merchants' and Planters' National Bank of Augusta, Ga.; capital, $100,000; Thos. P. Branch, Vice-President; Joseph S. Bean, Cashier. The following applications have been approved: Charleston, West Va., J. B. Walker and associates; Fort Scott, Kansas, B. P. McDonald & Co.; Stanford, Ky., J. B. Ousley and others; Franklin, Ky., R. D. Salmons, J. L. McGoodwin and others; Somerset, Ky., W. Woodcock and others; Cresco, Iowa, Kimball and Farnsworth; Lexington, Ky., J. M. Hocker, Horace G. Craig and others; Carthage, Mo., E. N. Harper and others; Salem, Ill., B. F. Marshall and others; Menasha, Wis., H. Hewitt, Shield, Kimberly and others; Gallatin, Tenn., J. R. A. Tomkins and others.... The following applications for Gold Banks have been approved: New-York City, A. Corbin and others; Boston, Mass., Foote & French and others.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Carlist Rising in Spain—A French Cruiser Off the Roman Coast.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—An important Carlist rising is reported in the provinces of Navarre and Gerona, and troops are leaving Madrid for the scene.

TOULON, Aug. 28.—The *Orinoque* frigate, flag-ship of the Mediterranean Squadron, has left for Civita Vecchia, to cruise on the Roman coast, as a precaution against the Garibaldians.

CUBA.

The Panama and Havana Cable—Celebration of its Completion to Santiago.

SANTIAGO DE CUBA, Aug. 28.—There have been great rejoicings over the laying of the cable to Santiago. There was a grand illumination of the harbor last night, a display of fire-works, and a torchlight procession in boats. Sir CHARLES BRIGHT was serenaded by 400 volunteers, who chartered some river steamers, and, illuminating them, sailed around the vessels of the expedition, their bands playing "God Save the Queen." The steamers *Dacia*, *Suffolk* and *Vestal* were also illuminated. Count VALMASEDA and over 500 of the first citizens visited the *Dacia* and inspected the machinery for laying the cable. The celebration commenced last night at 8 o'clock and continues this morning. The citizens have been invited to a ball on the *Vestal*. The cable is working finely. The enthusiasm on shore is unbounded. The expedition will probably remain here five days.

LONG BRANCH.

The Ninth Regiment Parade—A Speech to the Men by Col. Fisk.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 28.—The Ninth Regiment had a dress parade in front of the Continental Hotel this evening, at 6 o'clock, which was witnessed by over 7,000 people, and every movement was applauded. There were religious services in camp, the sermon being preached by Rev. Dr. SPENCER. The regiment formed a square, making a very imposing scene, and was photographed by C. D. FREDERICKS & Co., of New-York. Col. FISK made the following speech to his men:

Officers and Soldiers of the Ninth Regiment: By this time to-morrow evening, there will be nothing left of Camp Gould but the ground upon which our tents now stand. To-morrow we shall be on the march, and therefore I avail myself of the present opportunity to address you. This is our last night in camp, and I cannot dismiss you without expressing the pride and satisfaction I feel at your conduct. You have behaved well as soldiers, and I am proud of you; you have behaved well as citizens, and I thank you. During the ten days you have been encamped I have not received a single complaint from any quarter—from the residents of Long Branch or from the visitors; and considering that we left New-York nearly seven hundred strong, and have had on an average about five hundred men per day here, this is more than I expected. I certainly anticipated a little trouble from outside, but I rejoice to say that up to this moment I have not received the first complaint. Gentlemen, this is something to be proud of, and I cannot find words to express my thanks to you one and all. The few days I have spent here have been more to me than as many months. I have learned to know you better and have realized the responsibility of my position. Gentlemen, I am proud to command such a regiment, and it shall be my study to make the Ninth the model regiment of the National Guard. Once again I thank you for the attention you have paid to your duties, and in view of the progress made, I am convinced none of us will regret the time spent in Camp Gould.

The Colonel was repeatedly interrupted by the applause of the men and spectators, and at the close of the address received enthusiastic cheers.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Dwellings of Thirty-Two Poor Families in Worcester Destroyed—The Sufferers Lose All Their Property.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 28.—A fire last night destroyed a building owned by Judge HENRY CHAPIN, R. C. TAYLOR, and DADMAN'S estate, valued at $60,000, which was insured, and occupied by M. A. WORCESTER for a dry hop-yeast factory, who loses $10,000, and is insured for $7,500. Two stables, owned by the same parties, one valued at $5,000, and insured, the other valued at $2,000, uninsured, and occupied by W. J. MCDONELL, who loses in hay, grain, &c., several hundred dollars; two houses belonging to JAMES MURPHY, valued at $2,600 and insured for $2,400; two houses belonging to WM. DOODY, valued at $1,200 and not insured; one house belonging to JOHN MCKEAN, valued at $1,000, insurance not yet learned, and is partially destroyed, and three other houses, one belonging to Judge CHAPIN and R. C. TAYLOR and DADMAN'S estate, one to MICHAEL DONOHOE, and the third to JAMES QUIRK. Thirty-two poor families of tenants were deprived of homes and lost all of their furniture. The total loss is about $25,000, and the whole insurance, so far as has been learned, amounts to $15,600. The insurance was mostly in Boston, New-York and Worcester offices. The fire was confined to the region of Mechanic, Bridge and Hibernia streets, and was the heaviest since June, 1854. There was no lack of water from the city hydrants.

The New-Orleans Child-Stealing Case—The Kidnappers Held in $5,000 Bail.

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 28.—The examination of LOUISA MURRAY and ELLEN FOLLIN, who are charged with having kidnapped the DIGBY child at New Orleans, was concluded before Judge HAUGHTON. They were each held to bail in the sum of $5,000, to answer at another Court. As soon as the decision was announced there was an effort at applause, which was promptly suppressed.

An Ex-Revenue Detective Arrested for Blackmailing.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 28.—Capt. EDWARD STACY, late revenue detective in this State, was arrested in Nashville, on a charge of blackmailing liquor-dealers. He was brought before the United States Commissioner, and committed to jail in default of $15,000 bail.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

GREYTOWN, Aug. 16.—The French bark *Sirene*, of Nantes, from Bordeaux, with a cargo of general merchandise, and bound to Cape Gracios a Dios, put into Greytown, leaking badly. She was condemned, and was to be sold the next day. The crew arrived here in the *Shannon*.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 28.—OLIVER J. DICKEY has been nominated for Congress by the Republicans of Lancaster County, Penn.

ELMIRA, N. Y., Aug. 28.—Bishop SIMPSON, who is in this city as the presiding officer of the East General Conference now in session here, preached a very eloquent discourse in the Opera House, this afternoon. Every part of the large hall was filled, not less than 2,500 persons being present. Almost an equal number went away, unable to gain admission.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Aug. 28.—The national camp-meeting of Second Adventists closed to-night. About 180 tents were put up, and 3,000 Adventists were present. The meeting was prosperous and successful. About 15,000 people were on the camp-ground today.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 28.—Hon. JAMES ARCHBALD died at his residence in this city, Friday morning, aged seventy-five. Mr. ARCHBALD was a leading pioneer and representative man in the Lackawanna Valley. He was universally esteemed and respected by all classes of its citizens.

Attempted Murder of a Divorced Wife—Suicide of the Would-be Murderer.

The Detroit *Tribune*, of the 26th inst., says:

"Yesterday afternoon, W. G. MARTIN, a tailor, attempted to take the life of his divorced wife, and afterward shot, and it is supposed, fatally wounded himself. The preliminary history of the tragedy seems to be about as follows: Nearly a year since, MARTIN'S wife procured a legal separation from him, and he left the city soon after and returned very suddenly. Yesterday he visited the woman at her home, No. 156 Antoine-street, and begged of her to live with him again. He professed the most ardent love, and offered to make any sacrifice, provided she would again become his wife. She persistently refused, however, and finally MARTIN drew a revolver and shot at her. Fortunately, the bullet missed, and, with the exception of a slight scorching in the face from the powder, she received no injury whatever. MARTIN next drew a knife and rushed upon the woman, but the shot called in outsiders and the attempted murder was prevented. MARTIN now started to run away, but was hotly pursued by a number of men. He was chased through several streets and alleys, and finally into the alley between Lafayette and Fort streets, east of Hastings. Here he was surrounded, and, finding that he could not well avoid an arrest, he deliberately placed his revolver upon his head and fired. The bullet entered in the region of the temple and buried itself somewhere in the skull. He was as soon as possible removed to St. Mary's Hospital, where he received the best surgical treatment. He was alive at a late hour last night, but there are no hopes of saving his life."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

ARRIVAL OF THE OCEAN QUEEN.

The steam-ship *Ocean Queen*, from Aspinwall Aug. 19, reached this port yesterday. By the courtesy of Purser W. A. SMITH, our correspondence and files were promptly delivered us. The news they contain is given below.

United States of Colombia—Revolutionary Disturbances at Bogota and in Cundinamarca—The State of Panama—Obituary—Chinese Labor—Affairs in Guatemala, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ASPINWALL, Isthmus of Panama, Friday, Aug. 19, 1870.

By the arrival of the steam-ship *Caribbean* from Santa Martha I have received dates from Bogota, the capital of this country, to the 20th of July. Peace no longer reigns in Bogota or in the State of Cundinamarca. A revolution has broken out in the said State. On the 18th of July Bogota was aroused by the cry of revolution. The party consisted of six or seven hundred "hombris," the leaders being students from the University of Bogota. The resignation of BRICENO, Governor of the State of Cundinamarca, was demanded, and he was forced to yield to the desires of the mob, who appointed a Provisional Governor. The whole affair was effected without loss of life on either side. The General Government merely sent a guard to protect Colombian property, and prevent injury to Ex-Governor BRICENO. There will undoubtedly be a counter-revolution gotten up by BRICENO and his friends, which may involve the State of Cundinamarca in war. The Government of Colombia (of which Bogota is the capital as well as the capital of said State) will protect all foreigners and their interests in the event of a State war, but the General Government cannot interfere in State quarrels. No doubt Gen. SELGAR, the President of Colombia, will do all in his power to suppress the rebellion which now threatens to engulf the State.

STATE OF PANAMA.

The State of Panama, too, may have its revolution ere long. The State Legislature will meet in Panama, the Capital, on the 1st of September, when President CORREOSO'S acts will be investigated. This action toward foreigners in the collection of a greatly increased commercial tax, after the destruction of a portion of the city by fire, and the treatment of JULIEN and CLEMENT, two French subjects, who are still kept in jail, on the suspicion that they set fire to the Aspinwall Hotel, of which they were the proprietors, have greatly exasperated the foreigners on the Isthmus, and the Legislature of the State may make these acts of CORREOSO'S a pretext for displacing him and appointing a successor, which will, of course, be cause for a revolution. In the present state of decline of this Isthmus, it is to be hoped that the Legislature will take no steps to create a revolution, for peace is very desirable.

OBITUARY.

Señor BLAS AROSEMENA QUESADA, who has filled the position of Postmaster in Aspinwall (Colon) with credit for a long period, died suddenly on the 12th inst. Señor AROSEMENA has been of great service to his country, and has held many positions of honor. He was chosen Colombian Commissioner, and accompanied the Darien Surveying expedition. On his return he furnished very interesting reports and drawings of that region, which had never before been explored. Mr. AROSEMENA is brother-in-law to Ex-Consul RICE, of this place, now residing in Maine, and the sad news will be a severe blow to him and his wife, the amiable sister of the deceased.

CHINESE LABOR.

Dr. SEEMAN, the managing director of the Bayano estate, a large sugar plantation in this State, (Panama,) has returned. The employing of Chinese as laborers, will insure the Company a rich reward. I understand that Dr. SEEMAN contemplates such a movement. The Bayano estate is situated on the Rio Bayano, which will form the route of the ship-canal on the Pacific side, should the San Blas route be selected.

THE FRENCH FETE DAY.

The 15th inst., NAPOLEON'S day, was celebrated in Panama by the French residents with great enthusiasm. The French Consul gave an entertainment at the Grand Hotel. Among the guests were most of the Consuls of other nations on the Isthmus. Flags were flung to the breeze, and illuminations and fire-works the order of the night.

Central America.

The Panama Railroad Company's steam-ship *Costa Rica* arrived off Panama on the morning of the 15th. She brings late dates from Central America. The news is of considerable importance, and I give it in full as published by the Panama *Star and Herald* on the 18th.

GUATEMALA.

From a correspondent in Guatemala we learn that the Republic in general was quiet, although there were not wanting certain malcontents, relics of the party of SERAPIO CRUZ, who were endeavoring to excite disorder among the people on the border and organize opposition to the Government. The principal leader in this movement is a certain Don MIGUEL GRANADOS, against whom an order was issued in February last. To avoid being imprisoned he asked to be sent out of the Republic, which was conceded under the condition that he promised not to return without leave from the Government, and further that he should not reside in any of the Central American States. It seems that GRANADOS crossed the Isthmus, went to Mexico and found his way again to Chiapas some time during last month. It is reported that he at once began to hunt up recruits and put himself in relation with the sanguinary BARRIOS and other chiefs who escaped after the battle of Palencia. With these aids and some arms which, it is said, he expected by way of Tabasco, as well as the tolerance and connivance of the authorities of Chiapas, GARCIA GRANADOS, it would seem, hopes to succeed in his criminal and rebellious projects. In the meantime the commanding Generals of the frontier departments, Huéguétenango and San Marcos, are on the outlook and prepared for any attempt at invasion. On the same subject a correspondent in Salvador says that many rumors are rife about revolutions in Guatemala, but nothing very certain is known as to the whereabouts of ECHAFANDINE, who, it is said, has some 2,000 men with him, principally Mexicans, from the State of Chiapas. Of his officers some twenty were formerly with MAXIMILIAN'S army, but there is no certainty where he will make his appearance. The Government of Guatemala are prepared to receive them.

NICARAGUA.

There was an earthquake on the 26th ult. at 11¼ P. M., produced, it is thought, by the volcano of Momotombo, from which subterranean noises proceed and are heard almost every night. People from Leon, says the *Gaceta de Nicaragua*, of the 30th July, tells us they have noticed flames and smoke from the crater.

COSTA RICA.

Periodicals from Costa Rica offer nothing particular, but from private sources we learn that the Provisional President, Señor BRUNO CARRANZA, has had to resign, while the National Convention has put in THOMAS GUARDIA, who, by no means, commands the amount of esteem that CARRANZA did. We are sorry to see political agitation again the order of the day. We fear Señor GUARDIA is placed in power only temporarily, soon to be superseded by a leading politician of more ability.

The *Campana* of the 7th instant, speaking of the situation of the country, has the following introductory remarks: "The election of Deputies having terminated, the meeting of the National Convention was arranged for the 15th of August. The definition of the state of the country has given rise to much controversy, especially with respect to the relations between Costa Rica and Guatemala. The Provisional Government of the former had declared that the treaties between the two nations had ceased to exist, owing to the unfriendly conduct of Guatemala. Except this aspect of affairs, there was nothing else of general importance to notice."

The *Comercio*, of Costa Rica, of the 2d inst., in noticing that the 15th inst. is the day assigned for the convocation of the Convention, says: "The object of this Constituent Assembly, to be composed of thirty-two members, is: First—To give the Republic a new Constitution more suitable to the actual state of the country, and which will better guarantee republican institutions, and be more in harmony with the desires of the people. Second—To fix a term for the Ex-President and his Secretaries to give an account of their responsibilities."

POLITICAL.

GENERAL NOTES.

The Portland *Advertiser* manifests its political enterprise by nominating Chief-Justice CHASE for President in 1872.

The San Francisco *Bulletin* publishes a rumor to the effect that the friends of Ex-Senator JOHN CONNESS are making an effort in the East to secure his appointment as Collector of the Port of San Francisco—the position now held by T. G. PHELPS.

The St. Louis *Times* (Democratic) unkindly remarks: "It is to be hoped that the Oregon Democracy will have sense enough not to put forward the venerable JOE LANE for the United States Senatorship. That's a lane which ought to have been turned down long ago."

The Chicago *Times* says that Hon. J. D. CATON is not a candidate for Congress in the Ottawa, Ill., District, or any other district, either for the Democratic or Radical Party. He has retired from political life, but his sympathies are still warmly with the Democratic cause.

In Tennessee, two ex-Confederate officers—Gen. JOHN C. BROWN and Gen. QUARLES—are being urged for the Democratic nomination for Governor. It is reported that ANDY JOHNSON may also be a candidate. HORACE MAYNARD, Hon. N. W. TAYLOR, BAILLIE PEYTON and EDMUND COOPER, are named for Congress.

We have encouraging reports from Alabama. Hon. JOSHUA MORSE, present Attorney-General of the State, will probably receive the Republican nomination for Governor, and JAMES T. RAPIER, a negro, for Secretary of State. It is not thought that the political complexion of the delegation of the State to Congress will be materially changed.

The canvass in Maine is becoming quite lively, chiefly on the question of United States Senator, in the place of LOT M. MORRILL. Public meetings are being held in the several counties, and the Press have been discussing the matter for weeks. Ex-Gov. CHAMBERLAIN and Senator MORRILL are the rival candidates, with the prospect of success strongly in favor of the former, he being favored by the Democrats.

Hon. HAMILTON WARD, Republican member of Congress from the Twenty-seventh District, in this State, has withdrawn his name as a candidate for renomination. He has served in that capacity two terms, and now declines in order to secure the harmony of the party, which has been seriously disturbed of late. Mr. H. BOARDMAN SMITH, of Chemung, is named as a candidate for the place, and other candidates will doubtless be brought forward, now that Mr. WARD is out of the way.

The Burlington *Press* says there is a good deal of excited feeling in the First Congressional District of Vermont, since the Middlebury Convention, and it freely asserted that Mr. WILLARD'S opponents will run an independent candidate. The difficulty is, to find a candidate whom they can run, under the circumstances, with the faintest hope of success. Before the Convention, they professed to be willing to unite on HENRY CLARK, of Rutland; but, when the Convention met, if we are correctly informed, Mr. CLARK was hardly so much as mentioned.

Vermont leads off in the Fall elections on the 6th of September, with the usual State and Congressional tickets. The canvass will not be very spirited, and the Republican tickets will be elected almost unanimously. Last year the State gave a little over 20,000 Republican majority, and in 1868 it gave GRANT a majority of over 32,000. This year it will probably give about 30,000. There is no United States Senatorial canvass involved this year, no vacancy occurring until 1873, when Senator JOHN S. MORRILL'S term expires.

There is trouble among the Republicans in the Second Congressional District of Illinois, now represented by JOHN F. FARNSWORTH. The chief objection to him is made on the rotation principle, he having held the position five terms. He is very strong in the District, and will probably be renominated, in which case his opponents threaten to put up an independent candidate. What his chances of success would be may be judged from the fact that, in 1868, Mr. FARNSWORTH was elected by a majority of over 14,000 in a poll of 27,000.

The nomination of Hon. SAMUEL SHELLABARGER to Congress by the Republicans of the Seventh Ohio District betokens a lively canvass, which, we have no doubt, will result in his election. Mr. SHELLABARGER was first elected to Congress in 1860; in 1862 he was defeated by Hon. S. S. COX, and in 1864 and 1866 he was re-elected. In 1868 he declined a renomination, and Judge WINANS was elected in his stead by 105 majority. The district has a large colored vote, and is counted good for a Republican majority of over 1,000. HUGH J. JEWETT, a prominent railroad man, is the Democratic nominee.

The New-Brunswick *Fredonian* says that the Republican Party in New-Jersey is determined to make an energetic canvass this Fall, in view of the important results depending upon the election. Members of Congress are to be chosen and a Legislature which will not only elect the United States Senator to succeed Mr. CATTELL, but also redistrict the State for the next decade under the new Census law, and thus virtually decide its politics until 1880. Congressional Conventions have been called in most of the districts, the Second, Third, and Fourth Republican, and Fifth Democratic, meet on Sept. 1, the First Republican on the 8th, and the Fourth Democratic on the 15th.

The contest in the Twenty-third New-York District (Onondaga and Cortland) waxes warm. It seems that when Mr. DENNIS MCCARTHY—the present incumbent—was nominated for his second term, a pledge was made to the people of Cortland County that he would not again be a candidate, and that his successor should be conceded to them. He is now said to be actively canvassing for the nomination, and the people of Cortland are equally active in their opposition. Mr. MCCARTHY is the representative of the Syracuse salt monopoly, and its influence is being strongly exerted to secure his renomination.

The Governors of Kentucky and Florida have both issued proclamations calling upon all good citizens to aid in suppressing lawlessness. Gov. STEVENSON says in his proclamation:

"And, for these, as all other violations of law, which have or may occur in the localities named or elsewhere, it is enjoined upon the civil authorities to be prompt and vigilant in bringing the offenders to punishment. The security to life and property rests chiefly in the certainty with which punishment, under the forms of law, overtakes crime, and there is no substitute for the means prescribed by the statutes which does not entail ultimate evils more grievous than the crime itself. Mob violence, in whatever form, is no remedy for either public or private wrong. It is in its very nature the most pernicious, reprehensible and demoralizing attack on social order. The vindication of the law is better than the vengeance of the lawless, who, in assuming to punish offenders, strike a heavier blow at the peace of society than those upon whom their vengeance falls."

The Baltimore *American* says: "It is rumored that the registers of voters in Baltimore City will memorialize Gov. BOWIE to convene the General Assembly in extra session for the purpose of amending the Registry law, so as to enable all citizens to exercise their right of franchise at the coming municipal election in October. The city delegation in the Legislature, it is said, indorse the proposition, and will during the coming week have a meeting at the office of Hon. FERDINAND C. LATROBE, Speaker of the House of Delegates, to consider the subject." The *American* insists that no legal election for members of the Civil Council could be held in October under the Registration law passed by the Legislature at its recent session.

The St. Louis *Republican*, in referring to the preliminary canvass for the Republican nomination for Governor of Missouri, says that unsuspected strength has been developed by STANARD, he threatens now to go into the Convention prepared to stubbornly contest the honors with BROWN and MCCLURG. He is not as strong as either; but this very fact may prove to be his most effective element of strength, at last, for he may become the inheritor of the resources of the defeated one of the two; and aided by this reinforcement, may be able to crush the victor. It is noticeable that BROWN has grown weak in the proportion that STANARD has grown strong, which suggests the probability that he is about to become the inheritor of BROWN'S sword, on condition that he slay MCCLURG with it. The St. Charles delegation are for STANARD, and the St. Charles *Cosmos*, like a good many other papers that seemed to be for BROWN while they actually were for STANARD, predicts that MCCLURG will not be nominated on the first ballot, and that STANARD will be nominated on a subsequent one.

The Richmond (Va.) *State Journal*, in advising with the colored people of the State, says:

"Surely no sensible colored man believes that there is a possibility of the race to which he belongs being able to rule Virginia, outside of the white race or in opposition to it; and yet a large portion are at present acting as if they were bent upon carrying out this impracticable idea. There are in the State, in round numbers, about 110,000 colored voters. Against these there are 150,000 or more white voters—40,000 more white than black. If we should divide these on the distinctive, well-marked line of color, the white men would have a majority of 40,000 at each general election, and would always be able to elect two-thirds of the General Assembly, two-thirds of the representatives to Congress, both the United States Senators, all the State officers, and the electors for President and Vice-President. And as the Legislature elects the Judges, and the Judges select the jurors, the white people would always control the judiciary. The colored people would receive nothing save a few unimportant offices in about one-third of the counties, and for which they would not be able perhaps to furnish the unreasonable bonds required."

The Chicago *Republican* takes it for granted that the Republicans of Illinois will elect their State ticket this Fall. "With popular and deserving candidates," says the *Republican*,

"Such as the coming State Convention will select, there ought not to be, and we presume there will not be, any great difficulty in their triumphant election. So, too, of the Congressmen to be chosen. According to present appearances, the next delegation is likely to stand like the present one, with the chance of a Republican gain in the Thirteenth District. The real point of danger to be watched with a vigilant care, is the State Legislature. This body is to choose a United States Senator; and we may rest assured that the Democrats will spare no pains, labor nor expense, to make a break in our lines for the purpose of securing this prize. Up to this time, the principal activity and work in the Republican ranks have been brought about by the contests among individuals to secure nominations to the various offices that are to be filled, occasioning, in several instances, a great waste of effort, not to mention the bitter rivalry, the bad feeling, the apathy, and the general tendency to division which always follow."

The following are the nominations for Congressmen made by both parties in Indiana, and the majority in each district for Congressmen in 1868:

First District—H. Clay Gooding, Republican; W. E. Niblack, Democrat; Democratic majority, 1,486. Second District—George W. Carr, Republican; M. C. Kerr, Democrat; Democratic majority, 6,436. Third District—H. R. Pritchard, Republican; W. S. Holman, Democrat; Democratic majority, 765. Fourth District—J. M. Wilson, Republican; D. S. Gooding, Democrat; Republican majority, 116. Fifth District—John Coburn, Republican; Thomas Cottrell, Democrat; Republican majority, 1,032. Sixth District—Moses F. Dunn, Republican; D. W. Voorhees, Democrat; Democratic majority, 128. Seventh District—Lewis Wallace, Republican; M. D. Mason, Democrat; Republican majority, 457. Eighth District—James N. Tyner, Republican; W. C. Morean, Democrat; Republican majority, 2,287. Ninth District—J. P. C. Shanks, Republican; John Colerick, Democrat; Republican majority, 941. Tenth District—William Williams, Republican; M. S. Hascall, Democrat; Republican majority, 2,323. Eleventh District—Jasper Packard, Republican; S. J. Anthony, Democrat; Republican majority, 1,221.

Miscellaneous Political News.

Gov. GEARY has appointed another colored Notary Public in Philadelphia.

JAMES MONROE has received the Republican nomination for Congress in the Fourteenth District of Ohio.

Dr. F. B. IVES has been nominated for Congress by a Union Temperance Convention, in the Fifth District of Illinois.

O. D. CONGER has been nominated by the Republicans, in the Fifth Michigan Congressional District.

Hon. W. S. GROESBECK declines to be the Democratic candidate for Congress in the Second Ohio District.

The Democratic ticket in San Francisco is in danger from an adverse combination of Germans and Irish.

Hon. J. A. AMBLER has been renominated for Congress by the Republicans of the Seventeenth Ohio District. His majority two years ago was 3,396.

Hon. JOSEPH B. DONLEY, of the Twenty-fourth Pennsylvania District, has secured the conferees of Lawrence, Greene and Washington Counties. His renomination seems certain.

The Democratic Convention of the Sixteenth Ohio Congressional District has nominated Hon. ROBERT E. CHAMBERS, of Belmont County, for Congress.

Gov. PALMER, of Illinois, is making out a list of forty-five delegates from the State to attend the National Capital Removing Convention, which meets at Cincinnati on the 25th of October.

Hon. DANIEL CLARKE, of Prince George County, Md., is named for the Democratic-Conservative nomination for Congress in the Fifth District.

Returns from the Monmouth County Republican primary meetings show that the whole county will present almost a solid delegation in favor of the nomination of Hon. WILLIAM A. HEWELL as the Republican candidate for Congress in the Second District.

Forty counties in Missouri have elected delegates to the Republican State Convention, and of these forty, says the St. Louis *Tribune*, not over five are opposed to the nomination of MCCLURG for Governor. Seventeen are positively instructed for him, and not a single county is instructed for any other candidate.

Judge CHARLES C. SMELTZER, formerly of Middletown, Frederick County, Md., has been nominated by the Democratic-Conservative Party of the Sixth District of Iowa as their candidate for Congress. At the last election for President the district gave a Republican majority of over 3,500.

GEORGE H. MYERS is spoken of for the Republican nomination in the Fifth Congressional District of Michigan. H. S. MAGOUIN, the candidate for the Republican nomination in the Third District has withdrawn from the field. The contest now lies between Messrs. BARBER and HAZLETON. In the Second District Hon. CHARLES G. WILLIAMS is the favorite for the Republican nomination.

A correspondent of the Virginia *State Journal* says that the anxiety of the Democracy to force a union of all political elements in opposition to Radicalism, must be exceedingly amusing to those old line Whigs, who remember the tender consideration with which they were treated by that amiable, liberal and just organization in ante-bellum days.

Col. ROBERT H. C. COWAN, who was nominated for United States Senator from North Carolina by the Wilmington *Journal*, writes to that paper, declining to have his name used in such a connection. He says: "In my judgment the General Assembly ought not to elect any one to the Senate who is laboring under political disabilities, unless it can be rendered *absolutely certain* that those disabilities will be removed by Congress."

The Scranton (Penn.) *Republican*, says:—"The Democratic conferees of the Fifteenth Congressional District, which includes York, Cumberland and Perry Counties, met at Bridgeport on Thursday. The Cumberland men named as a candidate JOHN B. BRATTON, editor of the Carlisle *Volunteer*, and then withdrew from the Convention. The remaining six conferees then renominated RICHARD J. HALDEMAN, listened to a speech from that gentleman and went home, leaving the Cumberland County gentlemen to vote for Mr. HALDEMAN or Mr. BRATTON as they choose when the election comes. Mr. HALDEMAN is a son-in-law of Senator CAMERON, and this fact does not add to his popularity among his Democratic constituents."

A special dispatch from Nebraska says that political agitation, particularly in connection with the candidature for the United States Senate, is increasing daily. A coalition of all aspirants to the United States Senatorship against the present incumbent, Gen. THAYER, whose time expires next Winter, has been formed, and several secret meetings of the combined opposition were held this week. They agree upon first beating THAYER in primaries, by the selection of pledged opponents on the Republican legislative ticket, and afterward taking the chances of who shall succeed to THAYER'S position. The leading aspirants are ex-Gov. ALVIN SAUNDERS, P. W. HITCHCOCK, former Delegate in Congress, and JOHN J. REDICK, a prominent and wealthy lawyer, besides several politicians of less note. The general opinion prevails that the Democrats will make no nomination for Congress or Governor, but will support the nominees of the working men's ticket, reserving their party strength for a fight on the legislative ticket.

We hear from Tennessee that the quarrel between the secession Old Line Whig, and secession Democratic parties is fiercely waged, the former presenting Gen. JOHN C. BROWN, and the latter Gen. QUARLES, both Confederate officers, for nomination as Governor. In event of Gen. BROWN'S nomination the secession Democracy propose to run ANDY JOHNSON independently. Should this contingency happen, Hon. JOHN TRIMBLE, who will be the Republican standard-bearer, will doubtless be elected by a plurality vote. The re-election of Hon. HORACE MAYNARD is considered a certainty; the First District is doubtful. Hon. N. W. TAYLOR, late Commissioner of Indian Affairs, and an ex-Member, is spoken of as a candidate for Congress. He is bitterly opposed by ANDREW JOHNSON. In all the other districts no Republican can be elected, unless in the Third, Fifth and Eighth Districts. The Democrats present more than one candidate; BAILIE PEYTON in the Fifth, and EDMUND COOPER in the Fourth District have considerable strength, but the fact of their having been originally Union men militates largely against them in the ranks of the Democracy.

The indications are that the Republicans will carry Alabama, if they can only be successful in effecting a union. Gov. SMITH is a candidate for renomination, but, having fallen out with the Northern element, is bitterly opposed by it, and charged with a failure to protect Unionists from Kuklux outrages. Hon. JOSHUA MORSE, now Attorney-General of the State, is spoken of as the successful candidate for Governor, and Auditor REYNOLDS has also considerable strength. In the First or Mobile District, Col. H. R. MYERS will probably receive the nomination for Congress, and in the Second District Mr. BULKLEY will doubtless be renominated. In the Third District there is a quarrel between the friends of Judge HEFLIN, the present member, and those of Mr. NORRIS, who was a member of the Fortieth Congress, which, unless settled, will result in the election of a Democrat. In the Fourth District, Mr. HAYS will be renominated and elected. The contest for a successor to Senator WARNER is between the Senator and the native Republicans.

NEW-JERSEY.

Opening of the Political Canvass—The Candidates and Their Claims.

From the Newark Advertiser, Aug. 26.

Political affairs in this State are assuming more activity. In Essex County but little has been done beyond the merest preliminaries. The colored citizens have organized in the Thirteenth and Second Wards, and have called a meeting in the Fourth Ward. The Thirteenth Ward Republicans have had one meeting, and will meet again this evening. The campaign, will, however, be more fairly in progress next week, when the Fourth District Republicans and Fifth District Democratic Congressional Conventions will be held. The Republican primary meetings in the townships of the county are called for on Monday evening to elect thirty-seven delegates to the Fourth District Convention which meets at Paterson on Thursday. The Democracy of this city will hold their primary meetings on Tuesday evening to elect eighty-five delegates to the Fifth District Convention, which meets at Hoboken on the same day. The Fifth District Republican Convention is the only one that has not yet been called.

There is a lively contest among the Democracy in this district between the friends of Mr. CLEVELAND, of Jersey City, the present member, and Mr. REYNOLDS, of Newark. In previous conventions Newark has always held the numerical strength, but owing to the enormous vote of Hudson, for Gov. RANDOLPH, in 1868, that county now has the lead and will have 113 delegates to 85 from Newark. Some of the Newarkers insist that Hudson has had the member or nominee for six years—Gen. WRIGHT, in 1864, ROBERT GILCHRIST, Jr., in 1866, and Mr. CLEVELAND, in 1868, the last member from Essex being Mr. PERRY, elected in 1862. Mr. CLEVELAND'S friends, however, claim that courtesy entitles him to a renomination, but this is rebutted by the fact that Gen. WRIGHT was not renominated in 1866. Mr. CLEVELAND'S course has been very unsatisfactory—his attempts to ride two horses on the temperance question, and his opposition to the bill in reference to foreign shipping rendering him particularly obnoxious to the Germans, who compose a large portion of the party in Hudson County. These feelings are openly manifesting themselves. In the Sixth Ward of Jersey City a meeting has been called to elect delegates, the object of which is stated to be "to allow the people to make the nominations, and not the politicians." This is an anti-Cleveland movement. Both gentlemen, it appears, are in the "picnic" business, and the Hudson County *Gazette*, a Democratic journal, says that Mr. REYNOLDS, of Newark, got more attention at the Sarsfield picnic from the crowd of the "unterrified" than Hon. ORESTES CLEVELAND, his competitor for the Congressional nomination. The Jersey City *Journal* says it can scarcely believe this, unless the fact that "O. C." wouldn't stand treat operated against him in that thirsty multitude, and asks if the remark of the *Gazette* is its first gentle hint of its opposition to Mr. CLEVELAND'S renomination, and will it be followed up by kicks pretty soon?

The Jersey City *Standard* says that the departure from party usage heretofore has entailed loss and defeat, and that the nomination of Mr. REYNOLDS over Mr. CLEVELAND would be an innovation upon party usage, and injurious to the general interests of the party, in that it would foster the abuse in question and promote its growth, serving as a high and unquestionable authority for continued innovation in the future. The *Standard* says:

"We desire to impress this view of the case upon the Democracy of the district, particularly in Newark, the people of which portion of the district can find no fault, in the event of Mr. REYNOLDS' nomination this Fall, if two years hence the same disregard is paid to his claims that is now evinced for Mr. CLEVELAND'S. As the case now stands, Hudson County has a majority in the Convention—a position she will doubtless maintain for years to come, and hence it will only be necessary, in the future, for the delegates to unite upon some candidate, to insure his nomination, regardless of the protests of Newark, in the face of whose delegates it would be thrown that she herself had originally established the precedent of disregarding party custom. * * * We believe that Mr. REYNOLDS will find his future advantage in waiving at the present whatever he may consider his claims to the nomination."

In the Fourth District, JOHN HILL will undoubtedly be the Republican nominee. The Democracy have several candidates in the field; one of the latest is Mr. A. A. HARDENBERG, of the Hudson County Bank, who resides in Bergen County. Mr. ALBURTIS, of Bergen, is also named.

At the election of delegates from the different townships of Monmouth to the Congressional Convention as far as heard from, they were all instructed to go for Dr. NEWELL.

Congressman CHARLES HAIGHT, of the Second District, who was named for renomination, says: "I desire it to be known that I am not a candidate, and will not be a candidate before the Convention, nor could I accept a nomination if tendered."

The Ocean County Republican Convention is called for Oct. 3.

Gen. RUNYON is named for United States Senator, and JOHN MCGREGOR for Governor of the State.

THE SOUTH.

Reconstruction—Political and Material—Progress of the Negro.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The efforts made by the best minds of the country to reach a finality of the reconstruction question seem to have fallen short of the design, politically and materially, and I believe that an attempt to review the subject from a new stand-point may be of some benefit to the Republic and to the colored people. At the organization of the Republic, in 1787, the colored man lost the position in which he stood by virtue of the principles in the Declaration of Independence, and from that date down to the rebellion, his lot before the public was in the corn and cotton fields, or where other menial labor was required of him. But in the great struggle, as a soldier he was recognized, and is seen in the work of reconstruction, not only as a citizen, but among the statesmen, with all the rights in common with his peers. The want of education and social position may for the time stand as a barrier against him, yet, to save the race, he must go forward in the industrial and political field, and subdue every obstacle that may be in the way of their elevation. Nothing could be better as a test of their abilities. If they should prove to be unequal to the task, and fail to sustain the principles which Freedom has established in the entire country, then they may accept the result, and abandon all that would guide them in the pathway of the future. If their success should aid in the solution of the question of material reconstruction between the two races in the Southern States, it will be the most effective proposition that could emanate from the pen of any colored man.

The leading features in the proposed plan for material reconstruction as a national necessity, will be seen in the following points:

1. To secure the right of tenure to homesteads for the freedmen on every plantation where the owners will sell allotments of not less than five acres to every family who will pay for the fee with their labor, in accordance with the conditions of the purchase as hereinafter stated.

2. As an inducement to the owners of plantations to sell lands to their former people, an application will be made to Congress for an appropriation, to be used as loans for three or five years, without interest, the same to be under the control of the Legislature of every State, where laws necessary for carrying out the details for the disbursements and the collection shall be enacted.

3. The loans to the planters are intended, when re-collected and paid into the Treasury of the State, to constitute a consolidated fund for the benefit of the widows and orphans of the Confederate soldiers, and others of that class, who may be proper persons for relief. The management of the fund can be placed under Commissioners to be appointed by the President of the United States for that purpose. In order to guard against fraudulent sale and protect the possessory rights of the freedmen, searches will be made to the satisfaction of the Board of Agriculture, by whom all loans and collections will be made in behalf of the State. It will be the duty of the people in each of the States of the rebellion to provide a suitable pension roll to meet the just claims that may be made upon the Legislatures for relief. The object is to develop the industrial resources and re-establish the prosperity of the respective States through the magnanimity of the people of the United States.

An elaborate review of political reconstruction will be found in the address to the members of the Forty-first Congress, published in the *Morning Chronicle* of the 26th of February, and referred to again in that journal of the 11th of May, 1870. But the address to the President of the United States, of the 2d of April, and referred to the Committee of the House on Freedmen's Affairs, will fully justify the efforts that were made to test the value of the pamphlet, and it presents the only plan yet offered, and now repeated, to the nation to unite the two races in the Southern States. It is essential to restore harmony between the two sections of the country. The plan now again suggested, will neutralize the danger of the future from the Southern States for years to come, and relieve the public mind of the confusion which prevails in the administration of national affairs upon that grave subject. The fifty millions of dollars it will require would be a wise expenditure. It would promote the union between the planters and freedmen, by securing a freehold interest in the soil, and leading to a revival of the industry of the Southern States. At the same time, it would enable the Legislatures to provide means for the relief of the widows and orphans of the war, and thus consolidate the fraternal relations between the two sections of the country.

I. H. PUTNAM.

BEDFORD, L. I., Saturday, Aug. 20, 1870.

CURRENT NOTES.

Vincennes, Ind., has passed through the ordeal of a colored jury without excitement.

Mr. SEWARD telegraphs an account of his movements to the Auburn papers.

The average salary paid to Methodist clergymen in Vermont is estimated to be $600.

The population of Lexington, Ky., is estimated to be 15,000. Two years ago the Assessor's books showed it to be 21,000.

The fears of the citizens of New-Haven are now set at rest. They have at length secured a new and more plentiful water supply.

At New-London City, Conn., recently, a man named PERKINS was fined $40 for wasting an estate, whatever that may mean.

Dover, N. H., is to have a Fat Men's Club as soon as two or three gentlemen, who have suffered the loss of several pounds from the heat, are restored to their former proportions.

A new iron steam-boat belonging to the United States Novelty Navigation Company has been built for passenger traffic between Albany and Troy.

A Trojan named STANTON earned the everlasting gratitude of a family at Rockaway last week, by saving the head of it from drowning.

Miles Township, Randolph County, Ind., has a couple who have lived together in wedlock for sixty-three years. So far they have never quarreled. They are both within a few years of being centenarians.

The ladies who ride in cars out of New-York ought to be careful not to keep their heads too close to the windows next the platforms at the railroad depots. A fashionable lady bound for Saratoga, while thus situated, recently had a valuable diamond ear-ring torn from her ear by a thief.

A man who called himself JOSEPH BARR, took a valuable horse and buggy from a stable in Iowa, ten days back, to go a short distance for the purpose of buying mules. He has not returned, and it is now believed that the horse either ran away with him, or he ran away with the horse. The latter inference is probably correct.

The colored men of Wilmington, N. C., are about to establish a literary association in that city for the purpose of enabling them to devote more attention to the cultivation of their intellects. This movement is worthy of the highest commendation, and furnishes an example which ought to be followed by the young colored men of this City and elsewhere.

A Georgia exchange contains the pleasing announcement that the Passaic (New-Jersey) Mills are soon to be removed, with all their machinery, to Flat Shoals, DeKalb County, in that State. Flat Shoals is only sixteen miles from Atlanta, and, it appears, is also to be blessed with the establishment of a large agricultural implement factory.

A young lady at Galesburg, Ill., recently went on an excursion with her lover, a young man residing in the same town. While on the way to Burlington, Iowa, the latter mounted to the roof of a car to get the air. Suddenly the train approached a bridge, the unfortunate youth neglected to stoop, there was a crash, and the top of his skull was cut completely off by a metal beam. The lady became a raving maniac, and is now in charge of a keeper. A sad ending to a promising courtship.

A wood-sawyer named JOHN MOORE, about sixty years of age, was recently found dead in a log hut, near Memphis, Tenn. His hand was tightly clutched round the neck of a bottle containing fever and ague mixture, and a letter upon his bosom bearing the name of "Miss MARY DAVIDSON, St. Henry, De Louis, Province of Quebec." He is supposed to have been a man of education and refinement who had been driven to that mode of life through an unprosperous love affair and financial embarrassments.

The headless and armless body of a man was found lying beside the track of the Illinois Central Railroad a few days ago. In one of the pockets of the coat a card was found bearing the name of I. I. W. O'DONOHUE, editor of the *Insurance Chronicle*, but upon making inquiry at the house of that gentleman, he was found to be alive. A burglary had been committed there on the previous day, and it is now believed that the deceased had some connection with it, hence the finding of the card in his pocket.

A boy named TORRANCE, residing with his parents at Cameron Mills, N. Y., was cured of a rattlesnake bite a few days since by a doctor in the neighborhood. The limb was just ligatured tightly at the knee and placed in a pail of soft mud, mixed with salt and tobacco. A small piece of flesh was excised at the point where the fang entered, and cauterized with concentrated muriatic acid. The boy was made to swallow a spoonful of aqua ammonia in a glass of sweetened water whenever constitutional symptoms appeared, and the local applications of mud were continued. In two days the limb was swollen to twice its natural size, and the blood seemed to settle under the skin in numerous spots. The swelling then went down, the ecchymosed spots disappeared, and the patient is now entirely recovered.

Oswego, N. Y., usually has an excitement of some kind. The latest one on record occurred last week upon the arrival of a distracted father at the principal hotel of the city. He was in search of a truant daughter, and found her riding in the suburbs, accompanied by a gentleman who ought to have been in a different place attending to the happiness of a wife and several young children. It appears the girl had escaped from school, and was traveling about the country as a book-agent, and under an assumed name. The scene which followed the meeting was a very unpleasant one, particularly for the companion of the young lady, who subsequently turned up at the hotel with his clothing torn and his face bruised almost beyond recognition.

The mania for ghost playing seems to have simultaneously seized upon persons in different parts of the country. In Nebraska a man heard voices beneath the earth's crust; a woman in Indiana fancied that she heard the step of her deceased husband in the hall; the ghosts of a guerrilla murderer and his intended bride were seen in Louisville; a farmer in Oneida County thought he heard his dead mare browsing under the window; a woman in Troy saw a young girl look in at her door; and, still nearer home, the occupants of a certain house in Jersey City are treated to a "sardonic laugh." In all but one—the Jersey case—the ghosts were discovered to have flesh and blood, and it is more than probable that the "sardonic laugh" over in Jersey will be traced to the alanthus tree growing in front of the house.

Dr. S. O. MERPLE, of Philadelphia, who was reported to have been killed by the Indians, has contradicted the rumor himself from Virginia, Nevada. He states that when captured, the savages took him to the Big Horn Mountains, and in all probability would have there finished his career at the stake, had it not been for the interposition of a lovely squaw, who loosened his bonds and saw him safely off. The romance connected with the affair was spoiled by the failure of the doctor to carry his deliverer away with him, and impose "bonds" upon her of a very different nature to those from which she enabled him to escape. Men, like Republics, are very often wanting in gratitude, and, indeed, it may be, that the gentleman is already married.

We will Teach Our "Susy" to Say, "A blessing on Mrs. WINSLOW," for helping her to survive and escape the griping, colicking and teething siege. We confirm every word set forth in the prospectus—the Soothing Syrup performs precisely what it professes to do. If we had the power we would make Mrs. WINSLOW, as she is, the physical savior to the infant race.—*Extract from Rev. C. Z. Weiser's letter.*

Few People have any idea what the Car of Juggernaut looks like. A fine photograph of it hangs at the door of E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO., No. 591 Broadway, dealers in Chromos, Stereoscopes, Photographs and Albums. Magnificent views of Hindoo temples, &c.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

What Mineral Waters Do You Use?—General Depot for Mineral Waters only, No. 84 Chambers-st., near Broadway.

DIED.

BRITTON.—Saturday morning, Aug. 27, at Annadale, town of Westfield, Staten Island, MARY, wife of the late David Britton. Funeral at the Moravian Church, New-Dorp, at 2½ P. M. on Tuesday. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend. Take the 1 P. M. boat. The cars will stop, going and returning, at the cemetery.

CROCKER.—On Sunday, 28th inst., of marasmus, after a long illness, FANNIE LETITIA, infant daughter of William H. and Eliza C. Crocker, aged 8 months and 26 days.

DAVISON.—On Saturday, Aug. 27, JENNIE H., infant daughter of Samuel and Mary M. Davison, aged 2 months and 11 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her parents' residence, No. 113 Thompson-st., at 2 P. M. this day.

DAVID.—At Yonkers, August 27, Miss E. S. DAVID.

FELLOWS.—In Brooklyn, Friday morning, Aug. 26, EMILY, wife of Louis A. Fellows, and daughter of Martin W. Brett.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral Monday, 29th, at 1 P. M., from her late residence, No. 30 Lefferts-st., near Hall-st.

HARVEY.—At Cornwall, on the Hudson, on Friday, 26th inst., MARY A. J., wife of Edward Harvey.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral on Tuesday, at 9½ A. M., from No. 152 Livingston-st., Brooklyn. Funeral service at 10 o'clock at St. James' Cathedral.

HUGHES.—Suddenly, on Sunday morning, the 28th inst., MARY ANN, wife of John P. Brown and daughter of the late Herman Hughes.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

KEARNY.—At Montclair, N. J., on Sunday, 28th inst., after a short illness, JOHN R. KEARNY, in his 57th year.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

LATHAM.—At Orange, N. J., Thursday, Aug. 25, CHARLES F. LATHAM, in the 46th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services on Monday, the 29th inst., at 3½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of his brother-in-law, N. H. Stockwell, High-street, Orange. Trains leave Barclay-st. at 1:10 P. M.; Christopher-st. at 1:15 P. M.

PACKARD.—At Saratoga, on Saturday, Aug. 27, LIDA EMMA, only daughter of Silas S. and Marion H. Packard, aged 19 years and 7 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 344 East 84th-st., on Tuesday, Aug. 30, at 2 P. M. Friends of the family are invited.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NICOL & DAVIDSON,
No. 686 BROADWAY,
NEAR GREAT JONES-STREET,
SUCCESSORS TO E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
ESTABLISHED 35 YEARS,
Are now opening their first Fall Importations of WHITE AND DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS. WHITE AND DECORATED FRENCH CHINA DESSERT AND TEA SETS. BOHEMIAN GLASS. FRENCH BRONZES. CLOCKS, VASES, AND MANTEL SETS. CHANDELIERS AND GAS-FIXTURES, in Glass, (from Osler, of London,) Bronze and Ormolu. Also, GORHAM PLATED WARE, and goods of their own manufacture, comprising the finest selections of the above class of goods ever offered in this country.

AT A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE Union Republican General Committee, held on THURSDAY EVENING at head-quarters, corner of 22d-st. and 5th-av., Aug. 25, the following resolutions, introduced by Gen. John Cochrane, were unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That the death of James B. Taylor is the occasion to us of a painful surprise—so recently our esteemed and influential colleague—now lifeless and inert. We remember him as, from his early manhood, he fulfilled the circuit of his appointed time, the unfaltering disciple and unswerving follower of established principle; the exponent of an energy which commanded fortune and identified effort with success, and a friend, constant and impregnable as the integrity which lay at the base of all his virtues. But the note of lamentation disturbs panegyric, and it is with a sorrowful pride that we inscribe this tribute to his memory.

Resolved, That these resolutions be entered on the records of the Committee, and that a copy be transmitted to his surviving family.

Also, the following series of resolutions, expressive of sympathy with Prussia in the present struggle, proposed by Gen. Cochrane, were adopted:

Whereas, The clangor of arms which convulses Europe again challenges notice of its causes and attention to its authors; therefore,

Resolved, That a trick of diplomacy, ostensibly invoked for invading a peace, no longer adequate to the necessities of a trembling throne; a dynastic presumption, arrogating to adjust European forces, and to limit the spheres of European nations; and the pursuit of Imperial ambitions with armies and navies, and their accomplishment in the completion of popular subjection, stand, in our judgment, the registered reasons for opposing France to Prussia in bloody war.

Resolved, That we recognize in the assailant an ideal benefactor and a real tyrant—an absolutist masquerading in the garb of a plebiscitum—an Emperor who, applying the whole of his enginery to the extinction of Republicanism in Europe, meditated that he might overthrow Republicanism here—and failed.

Resolved, That we behold in the assailed a race whose root, far down in the hardihood of German forest life, and whose branch, far out on Western plain, upland and vale, mingles with our own; a people true-hearted, God-fearing and free; a Government so tempered that, when crowned heads wagged and royal hands waged destruction to this American Republic, it stood forth to rebuke the wish and to oppose the effort; while with sympathetic confidence it contributed to our cause both moral strength and material succor.

Resolved, That for these reasons we have sympathized with Prussia in the war declared against her by France and with the great German race. We salute her battles as the efforts of liberal principles, and her victories we hail as their advance; that, with the abdication of Napoleonic lusts, on the one hand, and on the other the accession of France to freedom, and of Germany to unity of law and of constitutional government, the carnage of war may be stayed, is our hope, and the prayer, we believe, of every true-hearted, right-thinking American.

(Signed,) JOHN COCHRANE, President.

GEO. F. COACHMON, } Secretaries.
ABRAM BROWN, Jr., }

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THE DRINK OF THE PERIOD.

How Soda-Water is Consumed in the Summer-Time.

Some Account of its Manufacture and Consumption in New-York—History of its Accession to Popularity—Interesting Facts and Figures.

There is one class of people in this City to whom the excessive heat of the present Summer has given uniform satisfaction and delight. While everybody else around them was puffing, and blowing, and sweating, and grumbling, and cursing their stars, (especially the dog star,) they alone sat calmly by, basking in the noontide sun and enjoying a continual round of unalloyed pleasure. It is hardly necessary to say that those lucky individuals were the proprietors of soda fountains. To them the Summer of 1870 has been a blessed and a prosperous season, and if they had their way it would prolong its stay with us till after Thanksgiving. Necessity, it is said, is the mother of invention, and the extraordinary heat of the present season has taxed the inventive powers of soda-water manufacturers to their utmost. But they have proved equal to the emergency, and have supplied the public with many new varieties of that delectable fluid that were never heard of before. Soda-water, as is generally known, is emphatically an American institution. It was not until the Paris Exposition that Europe was made acquainted with the article in the shape in which it is dispensed in this country. The Parisians took to it at once, and the rest of Europe, following the example of Paris, the great leader of fashion, gradually adopted the Yankee notion, until now soda-water, *a la Americaine*, fizzles from marble fountains in all the leading capitals of the Old World. Dow, the Boston Soda King, who introduced the article at the Paris Exposition, has ever since been engaged in putting up fountains in London, Paris, and other European cities, to the great delight of the thirsty people and the profitable expansion of his own purse.

IMPROVEMENTS IN THE ARTICLE.

The great improvements that have been made during the past few years in the article that now passes under the general name of soda-water have added immensely to its sale and to its popularity as a Summer drink. It is scarcely twenty years since the sale of soda-water was confined mainly to bottled soda, or mineral water, as it was sometimes called, which was put up in half-pint bottles, and confined to two brands—sarsaparilla and lemon. Pretty soon leading druggists began to supply themselves with urn-shaped fountains, from which they dispensed soda to their customers, with four or five different kinds of syrup, including sarsaparilla, lemon, strawberry, raspberry, and pineapple. From that time soda fountains have rapidly increased in numbers year by year, and also in costliness and in the variety of drinks dispensed therefrom, until, at the present time, it is not uncommon to find in the stores of our leading thoroughfares marble fountains erected at an expense of $10,000 or $15,000, from which are supplied thirty or more different kinds of soda beverages, comprising every variety of fruit syrups, wines, essenses, coffee, and mineral and medicinal waters known to the confectioners and pharmaceutists. Within the last three or four years cream has been added to give a richness to the syrups, and has proved the most popular improvement of all. In order to retain their customers after the warm weather is over, the larger establishments now furnish hot soda for the Winter months, with coffee, chocolate and other syrups adapted to the season.

HOW SODA-WATER IS MANUFACTURED.

Probably few consumers of soda-water are aware of the manner in which the article is made, and it may be interesting, therefore, to have some account of the process. In all the variety of syrups and essences used to flavor the drink, or make it rich and palatable, the soda-water which forms the bulk of the liquid is the same, and is drawn from a single reservoir. It is manufactured in this wise: An iron or copper tank of great strength, and covered so as to be perfectly air-tight, is filled about half full of marble-dust mixed with water. Sulphuric acid is dropped into the tank through an air-tight opening, and on coming in contact with the marble-dust, generates carbonic acid gas. This gas is permitted to accumulate in the tank until the pressure from it is sometimes equal to 250 pounds to the square inch. It is then allowed to pass out through another opening in the tank, and is carried in pipes through several vessels called "washers" filled with water, in passing through which the gas is relieved of all impurities. After being thoroughly cleansed by the "washers," through which it is forced by the pressure of the gas generated in the tank, it finally passes into the fountains from which it is drawn for use. These fountains are torpedo-shaped, like the tank, and are, or ought to be, very strongly made, to prevent explosion, as the pressure upon them is precisely the same as on the tank whence the gas is generated. The fountains are filled with water, [which, becoming thoroughly permeated with the carbonic acid gas,] forms what is known as soda-water. The best fountains are now lined with porcelain or glass, and the pipes through which the soda-water passes before it is drawn for use are lined with block tin, so that no deleterious substance becomes mixed with the water, as used to be the case when copper-lined fountains and pipes were in use. The pipe leading from the fountain to the faucet from which the soda-water is drawn is encased in ice, and is sometimes of great length—the longer it is, in fact, the cooler being the water. At HUDNUT'S, BOLEN & BYRNE'S, and some other places, the pipe is several thousand feet in length. The syrups with which the soda-water is flavored are manufactured from the juice of various kinds of fruits, from essences, from wines, champagnes, &c., and there is no end to their variety.

CONSUMPTION OF SODA-WATER.

The consumption of soda-water in this City and Brooklyn is very large, and during the present Summer has been larger than ever before. There are estimated to be about 280 soda fountains in drug-stores in New-York, and about 150 in Brooklyn. Besides these there are large numbers in confectionery stores, and a great many "stands" in the street. The number of glasses drawn from each fountain varies greatly, some of the larger establishments, like BOLEN & BYRNE'S, No. 169 Broadway, and HUDNUT'S, in the *Herald* building, drawing as many as 5,000 glasses per day during the warm weather. Comparatively few of the soda venders manufacture their own soda-water or syrups, but have it supplied to them by the large manufacturers in fountains like those above described, which vary in size from six to twenty gallons. The largest manufacturers of soda-water in this City are BOLEN & BYRNE, who supply nearly all the drug-stores of Jersey City and Brooklyn; MATTHEWS, who supplies most of the street stands; SCHULTZ & WARKER, the proprietors of the splendid establishment in Central Park, and DR. HANBURY SMITH. SCHULTZ & WARKER and HANBURY SMITH do a very large business in the manufacture of mineral and medicinal waters, such as Vichy, Seltzer, Kissengen, &c. Almost all the waters of the famous spas of this country and Europe are furnished at SCHULTZ & WARKER'S establishment in such close imitation of the originals that it is scarcely possible to detect the difference. With a close analysis of the different spring waters, and a thorough knowledge of chemistry, it is claimed that all of the celebrated health-giving waters can be manufactured so as to be equal in all respects, in their medicinal virtues, to the original springs.

According to the best estimates that can be made, it is believed that the consumption of soda and mineral waters in this City during the Summer is not less than 100,000 glasses per day, on an average, and that in very warm weather, like that we have had for the last six weeks, the daily consumption would be nearly double that quantity. At ten cents per glass this would give a sum equal to $10,000 per day expended during the Summer months for soda-water in the City of New-York. The consumption in Brooklyn is probably about one-third that of New-York.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

Both dealers, and all interested in real estate, congratulate themselves that the coming week closes the Summer season. Although August is a proverbially dull month, and one in which but little business is usually transacted, the last month has been the dullest known for years in all classes of property. The market could not well be worse, and all hope, with the opening of Fall, that a change for the better will result.

The last week, like those which have preceded it, has been an uneventful one; the only transactions worthy of note being the sale at the Exchange, on Tuesday, of twenty-four lots on One Hundred and Fifty-sixth-street, for $91,750—the details in regard to which were given fully and exclusively in the TIMES of Wednesday—and the sale of JOHNSON & MILLER at New-Brunswick, N. J., on the same day. The latter sale was a complete success, some 275 lots being disposed of. The transaction closed the sale of lots on the Van Nuise farm, and the sum realized from Tuesday's auction, together with that received at the first sale, reached the handsome sum of $50,000, being an average per city-sized lot of about $100 apiece.

Owing to the fact that Saturday last was the first of the Race days at Long Branch, and from other unforeseen causes, the sale of lots at that place on the day named, under the direction of A. D. MELLICK, Jr. & BRO., did not take place. The attendance was not as large as was anticipated, and rather than sacrifice a really valuable and desirable property, it was deemed best to postpone the sale to a future day, which was accordingly done.

The sales above referred to comprise the business of the week. The transfer record for the same time shows a list of fifty-eight, representing City property valued at $1,040,808, an increase over the previous week. For the present week the following sales are already advertised:

To-morrow, at 1 P. M., on the premises, A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BROTHER sell at Cherry Hill, in the suburbs of the town of Hackensack, N. J., 200 choice lots. They are all well located on prominent streets, and the easy terms upon which they are offered bring them within the reach of all. The town in which the lots are situated needs no particular mention, as the village is well known as one of the most thriving in our sister State. The lots themselves are some of the best in this section, and with the publicity already given to the sale, the attendance of buyers should be large, and the result of the transaction favorable. For the convenience of buyers and others free passes will be furnished for a special train, leaving New-York at 11 A. M., from foot of Chambers-street, or 10¾ o'clock from the foot of Twenty-third-street. Luncheon, under a large tent, will be served on the arrival of the train. For maps, tickets and all particulars relating to the auction application should be made to the auctioneers, No. 6 Pine-street.

To-morrow also A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., will sell at Hoboken, N. J., the property known as the Mountain Park Observatory, consisting of the house itself, with a large telescope, and a plot of ground srrounding it, containing fifty lots, each 25x100. The premises are opposite Twenty-sixth-street, in this City, and the opportunity is here offered to obtain possession of a valuable property, already well-known, and a prominent place of resort. The sale is at 12 o'clock, on the ground.

During the week a large number of sales will probably take place at the Exchange, as a variety of legal transactions are noticed to be thus finally disposed of, unless adjournments should interfere. It is understood, however, that this will not be the case, and the week, altogether, promises well to show better results than any that have preceded it for a long time past.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
4th-st., n. s., 90 ft. w. of Lewis-st., 18x75x20x21x 22.6x75	$4,500
38th-st., n. s., 425 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	4,500
57th-st., n. s., 113.5 ft. w. of Avenue A, 16x100.5	14,000
84th-st., s. s., 350 ft. e. of 4th-av., 25x½ block	6,400
126th-st., n. s., 400 ft. e. of 7th-av., 18x99.11x83x—	500
128th and 129th sts., between 4th and 5th avs., lots Nos. 912, 913 and 914, on a map made by J. F. Bridges, 77x99.11	2,150
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Chestnut-st., s. e. s., 150 ft. n. e. of Irving-av., 25 x100	$225
Morton-st., n. s., 301 ft. w. of Bedford-av., 20x100	3,000
Marshall-st., n. s., 175 ft. w. of Smith-st., 25x100	4,000
Remsen-st., n. s., 50 ft. e. of Waterbury-st., 25x80	1,300
Smith-st., e. s., 79.6 ft. n. of Cook-st., 61.9x65.8x 22.2	1,800
Van Buren-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of Classen-av., 4.10 x98.5	50
North 14th-st., n. s., 153 ft. w. of Van Cott-av., 75x100	5,000
Bedford-av., e. s., 20 ft. s. of Lafayette-av., 20x80	2,300
Butler-av., w. s., 160 ft. s. of Division-av., 25x100	3,000
Clermont-av., w. s., 491.5 ft. s. of Park-av., 18x100	5,000
Dekalb-av., s. s., 275 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x100	2,775
Dekalb-av., s. s., 200 ft. w. of Reid-av., 25x100	780
Irving-av., n. e. s., 25 n. w. of Palmetto-st., 25x 100	200
Lexington-av., 160 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 40x102.2	1,300
Nostrand-av., w. s., 80 ft. n. of Lafayette-av., 20x 100	1,300
Schenectady-av., e. s., and East New-York-av., w. s., and Broadway, s. s., 200x200.1	2,000
Union-av., n. s., 50 ft. w. of Eckford-st., 25x95	4,500
Van Sicien-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Union-av., 100x 100	7,500
5th-av. and 21st-st., s. w. corner, 100x200.4	16,000
Livingston-st., s. s., 84.4 ft. e. of Bond-st., 19.4x 100.9	7,000
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
East Chester.	
North-st., s. w. s., lot No. 51 w. Mt. Vernon, 100x100	$500
Morrisania.	
Boston road, n. w. s., 41 ft e. of Garden-st., 21x77	$15,000
Concord-st., s. w. s., 150 ft. s. e. of College-av., 20x 100	5,000
Pelham.	
Main-st., e. s. adjoining W. Brassell's, 50x79	$150
West Farms.	
Milton-st., s. s. lot No. 303, Melrose, 50x100	$3,500
Greenburg.	
Tarrytown to White Plains-road, n. s., adjoining A. McCormick's, 1 acre	$250
Rye.	
Road to Lyons Dock, n. s., E. D. Webb's, ½ acre	$4,000
Yonkers.	
Warburton-av., w. s., 45 ft. n. of Point-st., 45x200	$6,000
RICHMOND COUNTY.	
Northfield.	
On map property at Lowville, lots Nos. 192 and 193, 50x139	$250
South-av., e. s., adjoining M. Van Name's, 100x 145	300
Southfield.	
Linden Park, lots Nos. 208 and 209, 50x100	$240
Linden Park, lots Nos. 229, 289, 231, 195, 317, 318, 319 and 320	1,600
Middletown.	
Richmond-st., w. s., corner of Bond, 50x125	$800
Adjoining above, 20x150	100
New-Brighton.	
Richmond-terrace, between Hamilton-av. and Nicholas-st., 100x129x84x124	$5,000
Jersey City.	
Lot No. 2, Block No. 11, Bramhall's map, 25x110	$775
Hoboken.	
Lot No. 12, Block No. 17, Coster estate, 25x100	$2,000
Garden-st., e. s., 188 ft. n. of 8th-st., 12.5x100	815
Garden-st., e. s., 174 ft. n. of 8th-st., 12.5x100	815
Garden-st., e. s., 201 ft. n. of 8th-st., 27.5x100	1,645
Union.	
Division-st., s. s., lot No. 74, Hexamer's map, 25 x100	$250
Lots Nos. 29 and 16 Damilson's map, 50x100	200
Bayonne.	
Huron-av., n. s., 200 ft. w. of Avenue D	$1,200
Meigs-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Avenue C, 36x100	900
Newark.	
Elm-st., s. s., 500 ft. from Mulberry-st., 25x100	$4,500
Jacob-st., w. s., 600 ft. n. of Gold-st., 70x200x29x 163	2,600
Bloomfield.	
Randolph to Cooke, 5 acres	$5,500

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—PLEASANTLY SITUATED ON the banks of the Delaware, between New-York and Philadelphia—cottage and farm of twenty-seven acres, one and one-fourth miles from Burlington, N. J., near schools, churches, stations, &c.; good house; ten rooms; good barn, hennery, ice-house, tenant-house, cherry, apple and pear trees, four acres in strawberries, one acre asparagus, remainder in vegetables for market; one-half acre in lawn and shade trees; boating, fishing and hunting; just the place for those desiring a nice country-seat and profitable horticultural pursuits. Price $12,500. Address C. A. BURT, Burlington, N. J.

ORANGE, N. J.—FOUR MINUTES' WALK from Montrose Station.—Handsome, newly-built residence, eleven large rooms, gas and water throughout, completely finished, built for owner, commanding extensive views; neighborhood restricted from nuisances; price low; terms to suit purchaser. Apply to HAMILTON & WALLIS, Orange Real Estate Agents, No. 9 Nassau-st., corner of Pine.

A COUNTRY-SEAT IN PLAINFIELD, N. J., to exchange for a good Brooklyn house, situated on one of the best avenues in town; has twelve rooms and the usual improvements; grounds comprise four acres well-improved, lawn, garden and shade; barn and stable; valued at $25,000; no mortgage. A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELIGIBLE PROPERTY AT the Highlands, N. J., on the Shrewsbury River, comprising nearly 7 acres, with extensive water-front, and excellent river and surf bathing; Summer residence, coach-house and stables, plenty of fruit trees, &c. Apply to Messrs. JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 23 Nassau-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLY LOCATED property of some thirty acres, with a good house, on a small cash payment; value increasing; any one visiting and examining can assure themselves of a profitable investment. Inquire of W. H. HARRIS, Montclair, N. J., opposite railroad depot.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS, VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, No. 233 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

SEE UNDER AUCTION HEAD FOR advertisement of valuable property for sale at [illegible]

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—THE FEE OF THE VALUABLE property on the south-west corner of 4th-av. and 14th-st., Union-square, 27 feet 9 inches front on 14th-st., 86 feet front on 4th-av., 47 feet deep on southerly side of 4th-av., and 90 feet easterly to the southerly side of 14th-st. Apply to K. CORNWALLIS, Counselor at Law, No. 39 Park-row, New-York.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED FOUR-STORY, high-stoop, brown-stone house, in 27th-st., near Broadway; house in perfect order, and very desirable. For particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—THE NEW FOUR-STORY brown-stone houses and lots, Nos. 21 and 23 East 48th-st., near Madison-av., medium sized. Inquire on the premises. W. FANNING.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET AT Newtown, Long Island, within ten minutes' walk of railroad depot, containing twelve rooms, bath, water-closet; large vegetable garden; plenty shade; about two acres lawn. Apply to Mr. GRIFFITH, on the premises, or FRANCIS T. WALKER, No. 10 Wall-st. Possession Oct. 1.

TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY—TWO FIRST-class residences; best location in the city; five minutes from the ferry; one, No. 176 Grand-st. at $900 per year, the other, No. 42 Sussex-st. at $1,000 per year; both houses in fine order; gas and water throughout. Apply to A. McL. GREGORY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., Darcy Building, Jersey City.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,

IN

TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

OFFICES WANTED—WANTED IMMEDIATELY, on or near Broadway, below the Astor House, a set of offices, suitable for a life insurance agency, furnished or unfurnished; rent from $1,000 to $1,500. Address, stating location and lowest terms, INSURANCE, Astor House, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

CHERRY HILL.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.

The owners of the well-known Cherry Hill property have decided to close out the balance of their lots at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

On TUESDAY, Aug. 30, at 1 P. M., on the premises.

This property has long been known as one of the most valuable and beautifully located estates in New-Jersey. It is situated in the town, or just in the suburbs of HACKENSACK, 10 miles' drive from Hoboken, and one hour from New-York, by the Hackensack Railroad. Some 200 lots of this choice property yet remaining unsold, the associate owners have decided to offer them without regard to value, so as to close the account; they are very desirable, being located on prominent streets and adjoining the elegant residences of Messrs. G. A. Zingsem, Johannes Lienan, A. Moses, and others, on an elevation overlooking the country for miles around. The soil is a rich, gravely loam, entirely free from red mud, and very luxuriant. Free passes will be furnished for special train, leaving New-York at 11 A. M., from foot of Chambers-st., or 10¾ o'clock from the foot of 23d-st. Luncheon under a large tent, on the arrival of the train. This is a rare opportunity for buying some of the very choicest lots in the State on very easy terms, 70 PER CENT. being allowed to remain on bond and mortgage. Full particulars at the office of the auctioneers, Pine st.

AUCTION SALE OF THE CAMDEN Rolling-Mill Company's property.

By order of the Court, will be offered for sale, on the 1st day of SEPTEMBER, 1870, at 12 o'clock on the premises, in the City of Camden, State of New-Jersey, the real estate, buildings and machinery belonging to the CAMDEN ROLLING-MILL COMPANY; also fourteen brick dwelling-houses and lots; also three vacant lots. This is one of the most valuable properties that is to be found in the country. Its location, on the Delaware River, affords great advantages for the manufacture of railroad iron, bar iron and nails, gas and water pipe, and is well worth the attention of capitalists wishing to engage in the business. Any information relating to the property may be obtained by calling at the office at the Works, or by letter. Address

ABRAM HAWKINS, Assignee, Camden, N. J.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

THE MOUNTAIN PARK OBSERVATORY, at West Hoboken, N. J., at auction.—A. J. BLEECKER will sell at auction on TUESDAY, Aug. 30, at 12 o'clock, on the premises, the valuable property consisting of the Observatory, with a large telescope house, &c., with the very prominent plot of ground, containing fifty lots, 25x100 each, situate opposite 26th-st., New-York, on a point of high ground; the Observatory being new and the highest point of all New-York and surrounding, located at the neighborhood where the new ferry will be; horse cars pass the ground. Particulars of A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 77 Cedar-st., New-York.

FINANCIAL.

ELIZABETHTOWN & PADUCAH
RAILROAD,
OF KENTUCKY,
FIRST MORTGAGE
8 Per Cent. Twenty-Year
Convertible Bonds.

This Road, connecting the important points of Louisville and Paducah, is 185 miles long and passes through a rich agricultural and mineral section of the State of Kentucky, the traffic of which, it is believed, will be abundantly remunerative.

Nearly the whole line is under contract, and thirty-one miles of the road are already in successful operation.

The stock subscriptions (of which the City of Louisville subscribed $1,000,000) amount to **$3,095,000.**

To lay the rails and completely equip the road, THREE MILLION DOLLARS of First Mortgage Convertible Bonds have been authorized, bearing eight per cent. interest, payable semi-annually at the BANK OF AMERICA, in the City of New-York, on the 1st days of March and September.

These Bonds are the only lien upon the property and franchises of the Company, and are deposited with the UNITED STATES TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, which will pay over the proceeds of the bonds to the Railroad Company only in the ratio of construction.

The most rigid care has been exercised to protect the interest of the bondholders by every legal safe guard. The bonds can be converted into stock at the option of the holder for seven years after the completion of the road. The management is in the hands of some of the most responsible and favorably-known business men of Kentucky. With the guarantee of their able and faithful direction, and the large amount of stock subscribed, these bonds form a very safe and desirable investment.

The price of the bonds at present is 87½ and accrued interest.

Any further information will be furnished upon application to the undersigned.

NORTON, SLAUGHTER & CO., No. 41 Broad-st.
WILLIAM ALEXANDER SMITH & CO., No. 40 Wall-st.
HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

8 per Cent. Interest
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS.
Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

The First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY are for sale by the undersigned. Price, 97½ and Interest. The amount of Bonds issued is $1,500,000 on 111 miles of road, of which 80 miles are completed, and the grading of the balance finished, while the iron and materials are on the track to complete it.

This road, completed and about being finished, together with rolling-stock, lands, *property of every description*, and franchise, is mortgaged to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in trust for the security of these bonds. This property has a value more than double the amount of this mortgage. The net earnings of the Company are constantly on the increase, and are in excess of the amount required to pay the interest on these bonds. The payment of the interest and principal is therefore fully secured. The bonds are in denominations of $1,000 and $500. Interest payable semi-annually in New-York, London or Frankfort on the Main. We unhesitatingly recommend them, and will furnish maps and pamphlets upon application.

W. P. CONVERSE & CO.,
NO. 54 PINE-ST.
TANNER & CO.,
NO. 49 WALL-ST.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1870.

NOTICE.—TRANSFER-BOOKS WILL BE closed from this date until 20th September prox. By order of the Board of Managers.

A. J. ODELL, Treasurer.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several moragage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.
TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;
BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;
BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,

AT 85, AND INTEREST.

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE
& CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

STOUT & DICKINSON,
BANKERS,
NO. 25 BROAD-ST., corner EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

Government Securities, Gold, Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Accounts received and interest allowed on balances, which may be checked for at sight, same as at bank.

A. V. STOUT,
President National Shoe and Leather Bank.
J. B. DICKINSON,
Late President Tenth National Bank.
PLATT K. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock and Gold Exchange.
HOWARD C. DICKINSON,
Member of New-York Stock Exchange.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 18th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st., New-York.

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America. Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS, NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

OFFICE OF THE HARTFORD AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 22, 1870.

NOTICE.

A special meeting of the stockholders of the Hartford and New-Haven Railroad Company will be held at the office of the Company in Hartford, on WEDNESDAY, the 7th day of September next, at 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of approving a contract executed by authority of the Board of Directors of this Company, with the New-York and New-Haven Railroad Company, for a perpetual union of property and interest under the provisions of a statute law of the State of Connecticut, entitled "An act concerning communities and corporations," approved July 8, 1869. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. P. CONNER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE FARMERS' LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY, NO. 26 EXCHANGE-PLACE, CORNER OF WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1870.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE received until 12 o'clock M. on the 5th day of September next, addressed to R. G. Rolston, President of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, Trustee of the Sinking Fund for the sale of fifteen bonds of one thousand dollars each, of the Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad Consolidated Sinking Fund Mortgage Bonds.

R. G. ROLSTON,
President Farmers' Loan and Trust Company.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 MAIDEN-lane, solicit orders for blank books, paper, stationery and printing. Prices low.

SAVINGS BANKS.

PEOPLE'S SAVINGS BANK,
No. 1,146 Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts.
INTEREST SIX PER CENT.
MONEY DEPOSITED NOW WILL DRAW INTEREST FROM SEPT. 1.
FREDERICK OLMSTEAD, President.
CHARLES T. RODGERS, Secretary.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES,	JOHN McLEAN, President.
W. S. WHITLOCK,	G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
Vice-Presidents.	T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

INTEREST FROM THE FIRST OF EACH MONTH.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK.
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

Money deposited now will draw interest from Sept. 1, at the rate of SIX per cent. on all sums of $5 and upward.

Interest paid or credited in July or January of each year.

Bank open every day from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

NORTH RIVER SAVINGS BANK—Corner of 8th-av. and West 34th-st. INTEREST COMMENCES ON THE FIRST day of each month. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS from 6 to 8 o'clock.

JOHN HOOPER, President.
JAMES O. BENNETT, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH-AV., cor. of 14th-st.—Six per cent. interest paid on all sums from $5 to $5,000. Deposits made on or before Sept. 1 will draw interest from Sept. 1.

C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Sec. E. H. BULL, Pres.

A MONTH'S EXTRA INTEREST IS gained by depositing on or before Sept. 1. DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 3 and 5 Broadway, Williamsburg.

DIVIDENDS.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 10, 1870.

The stockholders of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company are hereby notified that a cash Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. free of Government tax, has this day been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock of this Company, out of the earnings of the last six months, payable at the office of Messrs. M. K. Jesup & Co., Agents of the Company, No. 12 Pine-st., in the City of New-York, on the first day of September next, to holders registered as such at the close of business hours on the 16th day of August, at which time the transfer books will be closed. The books will reopen for transfers on the 2d day of September next.

W. M. LARRABEE, Secretary.

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Aug. 15, 1870.

THE COUPONS OF THE MONTGOMERY and Eufaula Railroad First Mortgage Eight Per Cent. Gold Bonds, (indorsed by the State of Alabama,) due Sept. 1, 1870, will be paid on and after that date on presentation at the Banking-house of GEO. OPDYKE & CO., No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

T. L. MOUNT, Treasurer.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.
LARGE SALE
OF NEW AND ELEGANT
FIRST-CLASS BLACK-WALNUT
CUSTOM-MADE FURNITURE,
AT KRIGGER'S WARE-ROOMS,
NOS. 14 AND 16 FOURTH-AVENUE,
ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 1,
COMMENCING AT 10½ A. M.

The catalogue will embrace rich walnut parlor suites, Turkish chairs and lounges, etageres, rich carved bedroom and library suites, library tables, superb buffets, extension-tables, hall-stands, and other first-class furniture.

The attention of parties furnishing is requested, as the sale is peremptory, the goods being obliged to be sold. On exhibition until day of sale, with catalogue.

GEORGE BARKER, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP.

UNITED STATES NAVY-YARD, WASHINGTON, COMMANDANT'S OFFICE, Aug. 17, 1870.

Will be offered at public sale on FRIDAY, Sept. 2, 1870, at 12 o'clock noon, at the United States Navy-yard, Washington, on account of the Bureau of Steam Engineering and Construction and Repair, ONE THOUSAND (1,000) TONS, more or less, of WROUGHT-IRON SCRAP, to be sold in lots as divided on the ground.

Terms: Cash in Government funds. A deposit of twenty per centum of the estimated value of each lot will be required at the time of sale. Sixty (60) days from day of sale will be allowed to cut up and remove the material, otherwise it will be forfeited to the Government. The right to select and reserve at the time of removal from each lot an amount not exceeding ten (10) per cent. thereof is reserved.

M. SMITH, Rear-Admiral Com'd'g.

ALLEN B. MINER, Auctioneer.

BY ALLEN B. MINER & BROTHER, late HENRY H. LEEDS & MINER. (Established 1847.) Sales-rooms Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., art galleries Nos. 817 and 819 Broadway.

On WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31, at 10½ o'clock, at our sales-rooms, Nos. 95 Chambers and 77 Reade sts., MORTGAGEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT AND COSTLY FURNITURE, made to order by Messrs. Pottier & Stymus, rich satin brocade curtains and draperies, rose-wood pianos, French plate mirrors, French moquet and velvet carpets, &c., &c. Details in time.

ARCHIBALD JOHNSTON, Auctioneer.

JOHNSTON & VAN TASSELL, NO. 37 Nassau-st., opposite the Post-office, will sell on MONDAY and TUESDAY, Aug. 29 and 30, commencing at 10½ o'clock, by catalogue, a large and valuable collection of choice oil-paintings, by celebrated American and European masters. They are on exhibition until the day of sale. Among this fine collection will be found choice landscapes, figures, fruits, marines, religious and historical paintings. The attention of connoisseurs and lovers of the fine arts is specially invited.

BENJ. F. THEALL, Auctioneer.

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, CARPETS, &c.—BENJ. F. THEALL will sell by auction, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, at No. 40 Fifth-street, near Second-avenue, all the furniture, mirrors, carpets, carved rose-wood parlor suite, marble-top tables, good bedsteads, bureaus, washstands, fine hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, quilts, sheets, curtains, velvet and Brussels carpets, all the kitchen utensils, China, glass, &c. Catalogues at the house morning of sale.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 80,000 TONS SCRANTON COAL at public auction on Wednesday, Aug. 31, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place.

SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANNA MITCHELL, late of the City of New-York, now deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of business, No. 174 Canal-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of April, 1870.

JAMES H. THORNE,
CHARLES S. MITCHELL,
Executors of Anna Mitchell, dec'd.
ap18-law-6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CORNELIUS GRINNELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of business, No. 45 William-st., in the City of New-York on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.

RIDLEY WATTS,
HENRY GRINNELL. } Executors.
ap11-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against UDOLPHO WOLFE, late of the City of New-York, merchant, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 22 Beaver-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, 9th day of April, 1870.

DAVID H. BURKE, Executor.
ADELE B. WOLFE, Executrix.
ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of JAMES O. PROUDFIT, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 9th day of April, 1870.

ANN P. HILLIARD, Administratrix.
ap11-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ELIZABETH BAYLIES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, or his attorneys, Brinsmade & Holbrook, No. 88 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 7th day of May, 1870.

JOHN A. GRISWOLD, Executor, &c.
my9-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against EZRA BUCKNAM, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, Jane Bucknam, No. 112 Lexington-av., in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of June, 1870.

JANE BUCKNAM, Executrix.
FRANCIS A. COFFIN,
SAMUEL LEECH, } Executors.
je20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH PATMAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of business, No. 70 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New-York, 1st day of June, 1870.

SOLOMON J. PATMAN, Executor.
je6-law6mM*

MARBLE MANTELS.

DECORATED MARBLE MANTELS, wainscoting, furniture-tops, &c., in representation of all foreign marbles, $15 to $1,000; rich designs black, engraved in gold. MIDDLEFIELD COMPANY, No. 1,209 Broadway. Branch warerooms, No. 427 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS. Rich and elegant designs, from $5 to $50, up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 625 6th-av., between 36th and 37th sts.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New showrooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF STATE,
ALBANY, Aug. 1, 1870.

TO THE SHERIFF OF THE COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—Sir: Notice is hereby given, that at the General Election to be held in this State on the TUESDAY succeeding the first MONDAY of November next, the following officers are to be elected, to wit:

A Governor, in the place of John T. Hoffman.

A Lieutenant-Governor, in the place of Allen C. Beach.

A Controller, in the place of Asher P. Nichols, appointed by the Governor in the place of William F. Allen, resigned.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of John D. Fay.

A Canal Commissioner, in the place of George W. Chapman, appointed by the Governor in the place of Oliver Bascom, deceased.

An Inspector of State Prisons, in the place of Solomon Scheu.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fourth Congressional District, composed of the First Ward, (including Governor's Island,) Second, Third, Fourth, Fifth, Sixth and Eighth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Fifth Congressional District, composed of Seventh, Tenth, Thirteenth and Fourteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Sixth Congressional District, composed of the Ninth, Fifteenth and Sixteenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Seventh Congressional District, composed of the Eleventh and Seventeenth Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Eighth Congressional District, composed of the Eighteenth, Twentieth and Twenty-first Wards of the City and County of New-York.

A Representative in the Forty-second Congress of the United States for the Ninth Congressional District, composed of the Twelfth Ward, (including Randall's Island and Ward's Island,) Nineteenth Ward, (including Blackwell's Island,) and Twenty-second Ward of the City and County of New-York.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

Also to be elected for said County:

Twenty-one Members of Assembly;

A Sheriff, in the place of James O'Brien.

A County Clerk, in the place of Charles E. Loew.

Three Coroners, in the place of Patrick H. Keenan, Aaron S. Rollins and Cornelius Flynn.

All whose terms of office will expire on the last day of December next.

The attention of Town and City Election Boards, Inspectors of Election and County Canvassers is respectfully directed to Chapter 375, Laws of 1870, herewith printed, as to their duties under said act.

Chapter 375.

AN ACT to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged by the Constitution.

Passed April 22, 1870, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. The Commissioners of the Canal Fund are hereby authorized and directed to borrow, on the credit of the State, such sum of money as may be necessary for the purpose of paying and extinguishing the canal and general fund debt, for which the tolls are pledged, as provided by sections one, two and three of article seven of the Constitution. The Treasurer is authorized and directed to issue and deliver to the said Commissioners, registered or coupon bonds of this State, having eighteen years to run, bearing six per cent. interest, payable semi-annually, for such amount as shall be required by said Commissioners for the purpose aforesaid. Upon the receipt of the said bonds, the said Commissioners shall sell the same to the highest bidder, at not less than par, either by advertising for sealed proposals in the usual manner, or at public auction, upon the notice as the said Commissioners may deem best. The money thus obtained is hereby appropriated to pay and extinguish the canal and the general fund debts, as they may exist when this act shall become operative.

SEC. 2. A State tax shall be annually levied and collected, sufficient to pay the interest on such moneys as shall be borrowed under this act, and, in addition thereto, to provide for an annual contribution sufficient to create and establish a sinking fund, which shall pay and discharge, within eighteen years, the principal of the debt created under the provisions of this act. But, in case the Legislature shall annually provide and appropriate any moneys from the canal tolls or otherwise to the payment of any portion of the interest on such debt, or any contribution to the sinking fund aforesaid, the tax hereby directed shall be reduced only to the extent which may be necessary and sufficient for the purpose aforesaid.

SEC. 3. When the said canal and general fund debts shall have been paid, or fully provided for in pursuance of section one of this act, the Canal Board shall thereupon and thereafter have full power, from time to time, to fix, regulate and reduce the rates of tolls upon the canals of this State, in such manner and to such extent as they may deem expedient to promote the trade and commerce of the State, and to prevent the diversion thereof. And it shall be the duty of the said Board to exercise this authority in such way as to secure to the canals of the State the greatest practicable amount of tonnage and transportation; and the Legislature, in accordance with the requirements of section three of the seventh article of the Constitution, declares its concurrence in such adjustment and reduction as the Canal Board may deem advisable in the exercise, from time to time, of the authority hereby vested and conferred.

SEC. 4. This act shall be submitted to the people at the next general election to be held in this State, in November next. The inspectors of election in the different election districts in this State shall provide at each poll, on said election day, a box in which shall be received the ballots voted under the provisions of this act; and each and every elector of this State may present a ballot to the inspectors of election, written or printed, or partly printed and partly written, in the following forms, namely: "For the act to create a state debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts;" or "Against the act to create a state debt to provide for the payment of the canal and general fund debts." The said ballots shall be folded and endorsed: "Act in relation to the canal and general fund debts."

SEC. 5. After finally closing the polls of such election, the inspectors thereof shall immediately, and without adjournment, proceed to count and canvass the ballots given in relation to the proposed act, in the same manner as they are by law required to canvass the ballots given for Governor, and thereupon shall set down in writing, in words at full length, the whole number of votes given "For the act to create a State debt," and the whole number of votes given "Against the act to create a State debt," and shall certify and subscribe the same, and cause copies thereof to be made, certified and delivered, as prescribed by law in respect to the canvass of votes given at an election for Governor. And all the provisions of law in relation to the duties of the inspectors of elections and all other officers shall apply to the submission to the people herein provided for.

SEC. 6. The Secretary of State shall, with all convenient dispatch, after this act shall receive the approval of the Governor, cause the same to be printed off and printed upon slips in such numbers as shall be sufficient to supply [illegible] concerned in notifying or in holding elections, or in canvassing the votes, and shall transmit the same to such of them [illegible]

SEC. 7. Sections four, five, and seven of this act shall take effect immediately; but sections one, two and three of this act shall take effect when ratified by the people, as hereinbefore provided.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
H. A. NELSON, Secretary of State.

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, NEW COURT-HOUSE, CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

I certify the foregoing to be a true copy of the original notice of election received by me this day from the Secretary of State. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff of the City and County of New-York.

Publishers of Newspapers will not insert this advertisement unless specially authorized to do so. See chap. 480, Laws of 1864. JAMES O'BRIEN, Sheriff.

NOTICE.—SUPREME COURT.—IN THE matter of opening Riverside Park.—The subscribers, Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter, hereby give notice to the owners, lessees or parties interested in the lands, buildings or premises, to be taken or damaged by reason of the proceedings [illegible] any documents relative to their ownership of, title, lease or interest in, [illegible] at the office of the Commissioners, No. 82 Nassau-street, (Room No. 6,) on any day prior to the 15th day of September, 1870, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M. [illegible] "Unknown Owners."—Dated Aug. 18, 1870.

HUGH SMITH,
J. M. SWEENY,
WM. M. TWEED, Jr. } Commissioners.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of DANIEL O. DENISON, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said Court by Daniel O. Denison, of the City of New-York, in said District, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts and other claims provable under said act, and that the 15th day of September, 1870, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, No. 27 Chambers-st., in the City of New-York, [illegible] is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts and other persons in interest may attend and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted.—Dated New-York, on the 19th day of August, 1870.

au22-law2wM* GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Chickering & Sons, at extremely low prices for cash, during this month, or will take [illegible] monthly until paid.

MEDICAL.

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. [illegible] Sold by JOHN F. HENRY, New-York.

DR. [illegible] University Medical College [illegible]

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY [illegible] by Dr. LEWIS [illegible]

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATHAM-ST. [illegible]

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE diseases [illegible] Dr. EVANS [illegible] No. 94 Chatham-st.

$1,000 REWARD [illegible] that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to DR. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

DRY GOODS.

CLOSING-OUT SALE!

REMOVAL.

LORD & TAYLOR

Beg to announce to the public that, previous to moving to their new stores,

Broadway, corner of 20th-st.,

They will sell,

COMMENCING ON MONDAY, AUG. 29,

At their present location,

NOS. 461 TO 467 BROADWAY,

Altogether Regardless of Cost,

The whole of their

Stock of Goods,

Consisting of

SILKS, POPLINS, DRESS GOODS,
LACES, EMBROIDERIES,
WHITE GOODS,
HOSIERY, GLOVES, TIES,
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS, LACE POINTS, BEDOUINS,
MOURNING GOODS,
Cloths, Cloakings, Velvets, Organdies, Lawns, Grenadines, Calicos, Delaines, Ginghams, Linen Damasks, Table-Cloths, Toweling, Napkins, Crashes, Shirting and Sheeting Linens,
TABLE AND PIANO COVERS,
Quilts, Blankets,
Flannels, Comforters,
LACE CURTAINS,
CURTAIN DAMASKS,
BROCATELLES,
REPS AND CHINTZES,
Cornices, Loops, Tassels, Window Hollands,
DOMESTICS.
Ladies' and Children's Suits and Dresses and Under-clothing, Corsets and Corset Covers, Children's Hats and Caps, Infant's Wardrobes, Ladies' Trousseau.

In addition to which they are now opening their fresh importations of

RICH NOVELTIES AND STAPLES

for the

FALL SEASON,

embracing full lines in all the departments,

PURCHASED IN EUROPE

under the depressing influences of the war, at

GREAT BARGAINS.

All of which will be offered at

POPULAR PRICES.

Among our Old Stock are

200 pieces Printed Alpacas at 12½c., reduced from 25c.
200 pieces Check Poplins at 15c., reduced from 25c.

THIS SALE

presents an opportunity to purchasers to get

GREAT BARGAINS

which is seldom offered.

LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 461, 463, 465 and 467 BROADWAY.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,

Will offer on MONDAY, Aug. 29, for the accommodation of STRANGERS visiting the City, a select stock of

NOVELTIES
IN FALL DRESS GOODS, &c.,
in all the various departments.

BROADWAY, CORNER 19TH-ST.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION OF STRANGERS
WILL OPEN ON MONDAY, AUG. 29,
A LARGE AND ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF
DRESS GOODS.
SILKS, PLAIN AND PLAID POPLINS, EMPRESS CLOTHS, SATINS DE CHINE,
NEW STYLES CLOAKINGS,
PARIS AND DOMESTIC MADE SUITS,
EXTREMELY CHEAP.
CHILDREN'S ELEGANTLY EMBROIDERED CLOAKS, DRESSES, INFANTS' ROBES,
PARIS NOVELTIES IN LADIES' BASQUES, SACQUES, &C.
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
CARPETS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS,
EMBROIDERED LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS.
LADIES' UNDERWEAR AND GENERAL OUTFITTING.
HOSIERY.
ALEXANDRE'S CELEBRATED KID GLOVES,
SPLENDID QUALITY AND NEW STYLES
SASH RIBBONS, SASHES, NECK-TIES, MILLINERY AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, &C.
THE ABOVE HAVE BEEN RECEIVED PER RECENT STEAMERS, AND WILL BE OFFERED
AT EXTREMELY ATTRACTIVE PRICES.
STRANGERS VISITING OUR CITY ARE RESPECTFULLY INVITED TO EXAMINE.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
WILL OFFER
ON MONDAY, AUG. 29,
AT ABOUT ONE-HALF THE COST OF MANUFACTURE,
A LARGE LOT OF
CHILDREN'S AND MISSES' PLAIN, CHINE AND PLAID POPLIN SUITS,
HANDSOMELY TRIMMED, SUITABLE FOR THE PRESENT SEASON, $5 EACH, UPWARD.
SIZES TO SUIT THE AGES OF 3 TO 12 YEARS.
ALSO,
THE BALANCE OF THEIR
LINEN, LAWN AND BAREGE SUITS,
AT EXCEEDINGLY LOW PRICES.
THE ABOVE SPECIALLY DESERVES THE ATTENTION OF THOSE VISITING OUR CITY.
BROADWAY, 4TH-AV., 9TH AND 10TH STS.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR SAVING VALUABLE PAPERS, NOTHING EQUALS

SHIPMAN'S

PATENT ADHESIVE LETTER AND INVOICE FILE.

For sale by ASA L. SHIPMAN & SONS, No. 2 Chambers-st., New-York.

CAUTION.

Property-owners are cautioned against signing petitions for [illegible] Pavement [illegible] the Company, No. 118 Wall-st., [illegible]

G. G. WATERBURY, President.

JEWELERS' SWEEP.

A small quantity of gold or silver sweep wanted for a new process of working [illegible] No. 23 West 13th-st.

EDWARD N. KENT, Practical Chemist.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO.,
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
WARDROBE, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c. [illegible]

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 16 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLING & NAYLOR.

SHIPPING.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS
SAIL EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE WEDNESDAY TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY.

Passengers booked and forwarded at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Anglia .... Sat., Sept. 3	Britannia ... Wed., Sept. 7
India .... Sat., Sept. 10	Iowa .... Wed., Sept. 21
Australia ...... Sat., Sept. 17	Caledonia ... Wed., Oct. 5
Columbia ...... Sat., Sept. 24	Britannia ... Wed., Oct. 19
Europa ...... Sat., Oct. 1	Iowa .... Wed., Nov. 2
Cambria ...... Sat., Oct. 8	Caledonia ... Wed., Nov. 16

and every SATURDAY and alternate WEDNESDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY, TO LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, OR DERRY:
First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Cabin excursion tickets, good for 12 months, securing best accommodations, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.
Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.
Drafts issued, payable on presentation.
Apply at the Company's offices to
HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

CUNARD LINE.
THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Scotia, Wednes., Aug. 31	Siberia, Thurs., Sept. 15
Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 1	Cuba, Wednesday, Sept. 21
Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7	Aleppo, Thurs., Sept. 22
Calabria, Thurs., Sept. 8	China, Wednes., Sept. 28
Russia, Wednes., Sept. 14	Abyssinia, Thurs., Sept. 29

RATES OF PASSAGE.
By the Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage:
First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris .... $145, gold.
Return tickets .... $250, gold.
By the Thursday and Saturday steamers:
First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets .... $150, gold.
Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.
Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.
For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.
For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.—Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:
CITY OF LIMERICK ..... Tuesday, Aug. 30, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS ..... Saturday, Sept. 3, 12 M.
CITY OF CORK, (via Halifax,) Tuesday, Sept. 6, 1 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP ..... Thursday, Sept. 8, 1 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON ..... Saturday, Sept. 10, 2 P. M.
And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	—	To London	35
To Paris	—	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	—	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Antwerp, Rotterdam, &c., at reduced rates.
Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.
For further information apply at the Company's Office.
JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.
HOLLAND, THOMAS, Saturday, Sept. 3, at 10 A. M.
FRANCE, GROGAN, Saturday, Sept. 10, at 4 P. M.
ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Sept. 17, at 9 A. M.
Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.
Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Southampton to land passengers.
PENNSYLVANIA, THOMPSON, Wednesday, Sept. 14.
Cabin passage, $80 and $90, currency.
Steerage passage, $30, currency.
Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.
For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.
THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN ..... Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS ..... Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH. Sept. 14, at 8½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY. Sept. 21, at 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE ..... Sept. 28, at 9 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN ..... Oct. 4, at 3 P. M.
Cabin passage, $80, gold.
Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.
For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.
THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.
The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:
PEREIRE ..... DANRE ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 3
LAFAYETTE ..... ROUSSEAU ..... SATURDAY, Sept. 17
VILLE DE PARIS. SURMONT. SATURDAY, Oct. 1
ST. LAURENT ..... LEMARIE. SATURDAY, Oct. 15
Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine,) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.
TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $80.
These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.
American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.
GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.
HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1869. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.
HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.
FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S
THROUGH LINE TO
CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.
FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.
Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:
First Class. Steerage.
$125 to $170. $60.
According to location of berth.
These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.
Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon, ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.
One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.
SEPT. 5—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with CONSTITUTION, Capt. CAVARLY.
Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Oct. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.
All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Saturday, Sept. 3.
Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Friday, Sept. [illegible] only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.
For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.
F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.
UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 22d of every month:
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. C. B. SLOCUM, Sept. 22.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 22.
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Nov. 22.
These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.
ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE ..... Sept. 1
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS ..... Sept. 8
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS ..... Sept. 15
For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President. No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 27 East River. The new steamers CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M. CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, FRIDAY, Sept. 30, 3 P. M.
For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.
OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.
The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Sept. 3, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.
For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.
The steam-ship —— will follow and sail on SATURDAY, Sept. 10, from Pier No. 20 East River.
C. H. MALLORY & CO., No. 153 Maiden-lane.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.
Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of baggage; in securing the best accommodation [illegible] ... Competent and trustworthy couriers [illegible] COURIER SOCIETY, No. [illegible] [illegible], Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 205 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA., AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.
GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.
FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK.
TUESDAY, THURSDAY AND SATURDAY.
THE STEAM-SHIPS
CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Aug. 30, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Sept. 1, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Sept. 3, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

MONTGOMERY, Capt. FAIRCLOTH, SATURDAY, Sept. 3, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,
CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.
Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS, Sept. 8, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.
For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

INSTRUCTION.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 620 5TH-AV.
Fourteenth year opens Sept. 20. The several departments in charge of able masters. Carriages provided for pupils at a distance. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

MT. PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY,
A SELECT BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.
The course of instruction embraces the following departments: CLASSICAL, MODERN LANGUAGES, ELEMENTARY, MATHEMATICAL, ENGLISH STUDIES AND NATURAL SCIENCE. Classes are also formed in MUSIC, DRAWING, FENCING and ELOCUTION. A THOROUGHLY ORGANIZED MILITARY DEPARTMENT, RIDING-SCHOOL, with WELL-TRAINED HORSES, GYMNASIUM, &c.
Will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.
BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,
MORRISTOWN, N. J.,
AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL,
Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.
Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.
From the Rev. D. W. Poor, D. D.
A personal acquaintance with Mr. Hazeltine and the workings of his institution, enables me to recommend his school with the utmost cordiality to the patronage of all who wish to provide their daughters with the advantages of a sound, thorough instruction, and with the comforts of a delightful Christian home.
DANIEL W. POOR.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,
NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.,
Opposite Reservoir Park, near 5th-av.
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
The ensuing school year commencing THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.
An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.
N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.
Address by mail as above.

LESPINASSE,
Fort Washington Institute, for young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. French the language of the school. Circulars at the office of G. LESPINASSE, No. 25 Pine-st. WALSH & LEROY, No. 21 East 16th-st.

MRS. PARKS'
BOARDING AND DAY SHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
No. 153 Madison-av., corner 32d-st.
Formerly Ferris' Female Institute.
Reopens Sept. 21. For circulars apply as above.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts.,
Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.
Address as above.

MISS MERLE'S.
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
For young ladies and children,
NO. 7 EAST 27TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-AV., will reopen Wednesday, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,
FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,
OLD HADLEY, MASS.
The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870.
Address as above.

HOLBROOK'S MILITARY SCHOOL,
SING SING, N. Y.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 8, 1870.
REV. D. A. HOLBROOK, HENRY BARTLETT, } Principals and Proprietors.

MRS. LEVERETT'S
French and English Boarding and Day School For Young Ladies and Children,
At No. 22 West 18th-st., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. PRINCE AND MISS LYONS'
French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 204 West Twenty-third-st., will open Sept. 14, 1870. Apply for circulars to above address.

MISS JAUDON'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN
Day School for young ladies, No. 5 East 27th-st., between 5th and Madison avs., will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 26.

MRS. EDWARD B. WHITE,
No. 59 West 42d-st.,
opposite Reservoir Park, English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children; will reopen Sept. 26.

MISS STEERS'
English and French School for young ladies and children, No. 56 West 11th-st., will commence its eleventh year Sept. 22.

FORT WASHINGTON FRENCH INSTITUTE Boarding and Day School for young gentlemen, 179th-st. and Kingsbridge Road, N. Y.
SIXTEENTH YEAR.
(Formerly under the direction of Messrs. Lespinasse & Prevost,) will reopen on Monday, Sept. 19. V. PREVOST, Principal. Circulars at G. LESPINASSE'S, No. 25 Pine-st., N. Y.

AT THOMPSON'S, NO. 20 4TH-AV., opposite Cooper Institute.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, grammar, spelling, correspondence, French, German, literature, conversation. Classes $5 per quarter, private lessons. Ladies' department. Day and evening.

THE MISSES HENDERSON WILL reopen their boarding and day school for young ladies at Mamaroneck on WEDNESDAY, the 6th September. Circulars can be procured at the music-store No. 4 Leroy-place, or by addressing the Principal at Mamaroneck.

SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT DEERFIELD, MASS.—This school, limited to six pupils, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 19. For particulars concerning it apply to RICHARD P. JENKS, Deerfield, Mass. Circulars may also be obtained at R. Lockwood's book-store.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. E. BOIZOT. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 165 Broadway.

ULSTER FEMALE SEMINARY, ELLENVILLE, N. Y.—First-class home school for young ladies. Board and tuition, $225 per year.
S. A. LAW POST, A. M., Principal.

MISS [illegible] ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies, No. 220 4th-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

THE MISSES BUCKNALL'S ENGLISH and FRENCH Boarding-school, for young ladies, New-Brunswick, N. J., will reopen Sept. 20.

MOHEGAN LAKE SCHOOL, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., reopens Sept. 12.
CHARLES D. MORRIS, M. A.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

FAMILY BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL at Hackensack, N. J. WM. WILLIAMS, Principal. Will reopen MONDAY, Sept. 5. Pupils prepared for college.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

MISS BRUSH, SUCCESSOR TO THE late Mrs. Fitz-Henri, will continue her school for young ladies and children at No. 40 Irving-place, commencing WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE, HAVERSTRAW, N. Y.—A select boarding-school for fifteen boys. Opens Sept. 6. Terms moderate. LAVALETTE WILSON, A. M., Principal.

THE MISSES GREEN'S SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 1 5th-av., N. Y., (first door from Washington-square,) will be reopened by their successors, the Misses GRAHAM, Sept. 28, 1870.

THE MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL for young ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th-st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 19.

MISS FRASER'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 44 West 40th-st., will reopen Thursday, Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Tarrytown, N. Y., will reopen on TUESDAY, Sept. [illegible].

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 12. Miss STEVENS, Principal.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 12. Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
respectfully inform their friends and the public that their English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children,
NO. 10 GRAMERCY PARK,
(East 20th-st.,)
will reopen on
THURSDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

RUTGERS FEMALE COLLEGE,
Nos. 487, 489, 491, 5th-av.,
And corner 2d-av. and 124th-st.,
Will reopen in Harlem, Sept. 19, and on 5th-av. Sept. 21. For information or catalogues apply at either College building.
H. M. PIERCE, LL. D., President.

DOLBEAR'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE, No. 875 Broadway, corner 18th-st., is now open day and evening for pupils in Business Writing, Book-keeping, Arithmetic, &c. Terms reasonable.

THE PACKER COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.
No. 160 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn, N. Y.
A. CRITTENDEN, Ph. D., Principal.
This institution offers to young ladies rare advantages for a thorough education in all branches of study.
In the BOARDING DEPARTMENT, under the special care of Miss E. J. SMITH, pupils will find ample accommodations and a genuine home.
Music and French teachers of the highest attainments and skill are engaged
EXCLUSIVELY FOR BOARDING PUPILS.
The school year will commence Sept. 14, 1870.
New scholars, and those who have not passed their last examinations for promotion, are earnestly requested to be present for classification on the opening day.
For circulars, apply to Miss E. J. SMITH or Prof. EATON, No. 160 Joralemon-st.

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
No. 820 Broadway and No. 82 5th-av.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos 102, 104 and 106 Court, near State-st.
THE FALL TERM COMMENCES THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870.
Several eminent Professors have been engaged.
A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.
Subscription-books will be opened and circulars ready on and after MONDAY, Aug. 29.
Applications to be made at the General Conservatory offices,
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York.
No. 102 COURT-ST., near State-st., Brooklyn.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE,
FREEHOLD, N. J.
A BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
ESTABLISHED IN 1844.
The next session will commence Sept. 6, 1870.
References—Dr. McCosh, President Princeton College; Hon. Judge Bedle, Jersey City; Alex. Hudnut, Esq., No. 218 Broadway, New-York City.
For circulars apply to Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, Principal

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.
The next year will begin Sept. 20.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. B. BURWOOD, Principal.
The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

MISS HAVENS'
FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
for young ladies and children, No. 272 Madison-av., will be reopened THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters addressed to her residence will receive prompt attention. Her school circulars will be forwarded on application.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.
MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.
School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to
D. A. WOLF, Principal.

MISS E. J. MACKIE'S
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL,
Newburg, N. Y.,
Will reopen Sept. 14. Pupils fitted for Vassar College if desired.

MISS H. E. CALHOUN'S
Family Boarding School for Young Ladies.
Cheshire, Conn., (near New-Haven,) reopens Sept. 20. Number of pupils limited. Thorough instruction in English, French, Latin, music, &c.

YONKERS MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Established 1854, for making boys intelligent, healthy, Christian men. Thorough teaching. Common-sense management. Reopens Sept. 5.
BENJAMIN MASON, Box No. 203, Yonkers, N. Y.

WEST SIDE LADIES' SEMINARY,
No. 302 West 34th-st.,
MISS C. E. FERRIS PRINCIPAL,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S
English, French and German Family and Day School for young ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

MRS. WILLIAMS'
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

FLUSHING INSTITUTE,
FLUSHING, N. Y., BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
E. A. FAIRCHILD.

SCHOOL OF MINES, COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—Practical and theoretical instruction in Civil and Mining Engineering, Metallurgy, Geology, Mineralogy, Assaying, Analytical and Technical Chemistry, Physics, Mechanics, Mathematics, Drawing, French, German, &c., with laboratory practice. Regular courses for the degrees of Mining and Civil Engineer, Bachelor and Doctor of Philosophy. Special students received without examination. Pecuniary aid for those who require it. Reopens MONDAY, Oct. 3. Examinations for admission to the regular courses, THURSDAY, Sept. 29. For further information and for catalogues apply to C. F. CHANDLER, Dean of the Faculty, East 49th-st., New-York.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS SEMINARY. Nos. 86, 88 and 90 Montague-st., (new Nos. 136, 138 and 140.)—The Fall term of the twentieth year of this day and boarding school for young ladies will open Sept. 19. Send for a circular.
CHARLES E. WEST, LL. D., Principal.
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. For the Annual Register, giving full information, address Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, (established A. D. 1820,) No. 101 West 14th-st., corner 6th-av., Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Rector, (successor to G. P. Quackenbos, LL. D.) The fifty-first school year begins Sept. 19, 1870; boys thoroughly prepared for college or business. Circulars at Clark & Maynard's, No. 5 Barclay-st.; Carter's, No. 530 Broadway; Binme's, No. 825 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue
MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.
The school will open Sept. 21.
The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

"THE KINDERGARDEN SCHOOLS" begin their 10th year Sept. 20. School for girls 15 W. 42d-st., (removed from 66 W. 38th-st.) N. B.—Private recitation rooms for young ladies connected with above. Boys' school 1,400 B'way, c. 39th-st. For admission or circu's ap'y to Miss E. M. Coe, Prin., 15 W. 42d-st.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S SCHOOL WILL be reopened at No. 900 Broadway, corner of 20th-st., on THURSDAY, Sept. 15. School limited to forty boys. Three boarders taken. Circulars at book-store of Mitchell & Seixas, 908 Broadway, and at the school.

MISS E. L. ROBERTS, BELLEVILLE, N. J., will reopen her Boarding and Day School on Sept. 5. For circulars, write as above, or to LE BOUTILLIER BROS., No. 48 East 14th-st., New-York.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 12.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mrs. TARDIVEL, No. 246 West 22d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 4 East 54th-st., New-York, will reopen on Sept. 28. Particular attention given to French and German. For circulars call or address as above.

TROY FEMALE SEMINARY.—THIS institution offers the accumulated advantages of over fifty years of successful operation. For circulars, apply to JOHN H. WILLARD, Troy, N. Y.

PLEASANT HOME, PARENTAL CARE, thorough instruction, for twelve boys, at Unionville, N. Y. S. S. HARTWELL, M. A. Call at Merchants' Hotel, Fridays, 10 to 4.

NORWICH, CONN.—MISSES MEEKER'S French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies, will reopen Sept. 21. For circulars apply to the Principals, No. [illegible] Washington-st.

FAMILY SCHOOL, SHARON, CONN. —Boys prepared for business or for college. Number limited. Rev. R. D. GARDNER.

THE CHILTON HILL SCHOOL FOR boys, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen Sept. 12.
J. YOUNG, A. M., Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 12. For circulars apply to A. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.
Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 12. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

AUG. 29.—OPENING OF GOLDSMITH'S Writing College, on MONDAY, 29th inst., from 8 A. M. until 9 o'clock P. M. All pupils commencing or registering their names on Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday, Sept. 1, will be received at a reduction of one-half, viz.: $50. Scholarship for writing and book-keeping, $25 only. Private instruction given to adults at hours suiting their convenience. Young men, this offer is worth your attention. A ladies' writing class at 11 A. M.; terms $5.
GOLDSMITH'S COLLEGE, Booth's Building, 6th-av. and 23d-st.

E. DE CRAUZAT'S FRENCH AND English school for boys, with primary department, will reopen Sept. 15, at No. 202 West 24th-st., near 7th-av. Pupils received at any time; number limited to forty; modern languages taught by experienced teachers. French is the language of the school. Circulars and references to be obtained at the school.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,
NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.
will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.
Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.
A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS,
FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.
This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars, send for a catalogue.
T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MRS. GARRETSON'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,
will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

MISS WHITCOMB'S,
Successor to
Miss HARRISON'S,
English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., corner of Henry-st., Brooklyn Heights, New-York. This school will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 14, 1870.
Address as above.

GERCKE & KOESSLY'S
GERMAN-AMERICAN INSTITUTE,
NOS. 367 AND 371 WEST 23D-ST.,
Embraces a Kindergarten for children from 4 to 6¼ years old, and two schools for young ladies and young gentlemen. Drawing, dancing, gymnastics, and four languages taught, without extra charge. Reopening: TUESDAY, Sept. 13.

MISSES E. R. CLARKSON AND J. E. BUSH, (graduate of Vassar College,) having had experience in teaching, will open a French and English Boarding and Day School for young ladies at Elizabeth, N. J., Sept. 15. For circulars, address the Principals, Woodbridge, N. J., until after Sept. 8.

THE RIVERDALE INSTITUTE—A Boarding school for young ladies, reopens Tuesday Sept. 20. Address for particulars, Mrs. CORNELIA McVICKAR MILLER, Principal, Riverdale, on Hudson.

PROF. AND MRS. O. P. HUBBARD'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Grove Hall, New-Haven, Conn., (established in 1820,) will reopen Sept. 22. Address as above for circulars and information.

ST. JOSEPH'S ACADEMY FOR YOUNG Ladies, Flushing, L. I., offers superior advantages for the acquisition of a refined and solid education. Terms moderate. Studies resumed Sept. 1. For further particulars apply at Academy.

STAMFORD COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES.—Term opens Sept. 14. Every facility for physical, intellectual and moral culture. ROBERT C. FLACK, A. M., Principal, Stamford, Conn.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL, WILTON, CONN.—Boys prepared for college or business. Number limited. Term opens Sept. 12.
EDWARD OLMSTEAD.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. For circulars address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MRS. STORRS' BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, No. 13 West 45th-st., will open Sept. 21. Address as above.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; Ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

LAW SCHOOLS.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE LAW-SCHOOL.—The thirteenth annual Term of this institution commences at No. 37 Lafayette-place, New-York, on the first Wednesday of October, and continues until May 17, 1871; graduates are admitted to the Bar without further examination. For catalogues and information generally, address at No. 37 Lafayette-place, THEODORE W. DWIGHT, Warden, &c.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED TEACHER, A graduate of Dartmouth College, will engage in teaching classes or private scholars. Address S. C., Box No. 182 Times Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY, A SITUATION as resident governess; has taught for four years the English branches, French and music. Address R. G., Post-office Box 420, South Norwalk, Conn.

A YOUNG MAN FROM YALE COLLEGE desires a situation as teacher in a school or private family. Address R. N., No. 54½ West 32d-st.

PROPOSALS.

PURCHASING AND DISBURSING PAY-MASTER'S OFFICE, U. S. NAVY, }
NO. 29 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 25, 1870.

PROPOSALS, SEALED AND INDORSED on envelope "Bids for Supplies advertised," will be received at this office until 1 o'clock the 1st prox. for the following supplies of the best quality, to be delivered, free of expense, at the Navy-yard, New-York, viz.:

BUREAU YARDS AND DOCKS.
22,000 lbs. best Refined Iron, 2x2½ in. square.
BUREAU PROVISIONS AND CLOTHING.
200 barrels Beef, 100 do. Pork, 5,000 lbs. Pickles, 30,000 lbs. Sugar, 3,000 gallons Beans, 20,000 lbs. Coffee, 1,600 yards Burlaps, 1,000 do. Enameled Cloth, 190 lbs. Sewing Twine, 5 gallons Spirits Turpentine, [illegible], 3,000 Boxes Blacking, 400 Tin Boxes, in wood cases, for packing bread, 200 dozen spools sewing silk, as per sample. All of the above to be of naval standard.

Bidders are referred to the respective officers in charge of the Navy-yard for samples and further information, and will state in their proposals the date within which they will complete deliveries, if awarded to them, which must not exceed ten days from date of order.

The right is reserved to reject any or all bids that may not be deemed advantageous to the Government, and to award each article or item separate, as may be most to its interest.

Responsible security required for the prompt and faithful delivery of the supplies awarded, within the time specified.

Blank forms will be furnished at this office, and bids opened at the hour above named, when parties interested are invited to be present.
J. O. BRADFORD, Pay-master U. S. N.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST MANUSCRIPT.
Lost, in the City Hall Park, near Centre-st., the manuscript of "The Story of a Converted Roman Catholic; written by herself." The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the document with McDONALD & CO., No. 48 Beekman-st.

HELP WANTED.

ALL EXPERIENCED AND WELL-recommended cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, seamstresses, laundresses, &c., wanting good situations in City or country, can be suited, and no delay, at CARPENTER'S old established Employment House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.; also girls lately landed.

WANTED—A YOUNG MARRIED MAN AS coachman and plain gardener; must have best of recommendations or references as to honesty, sobriety and competency to fill the situation; none others need apply. Address Box No. 1,891 New-York Post-office for three days.

AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., CORNER OF 25TH-ST.—Desirable situations ready for families returning to the City; also country situations, viz.: ladies' maids, seamstresses, cooks, chambermaids, waitresses, nurses, and for general work, both Protestant and Catholic.

ALL SMART GIRLS IN WANT OF good situations and high wages, in City and country, please notice they can be supplied without delay, at the select Employment Agency, No. 111 4th-av., corner 12th-st. Protestants and others.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL AS NURSE and seamstress in an American family; wages $12. Apply, with reference, at No. 261 West 11th-st., from 10 to 1 o'clock.

NURSE WANTED—A PROTESTANT, AND with good City reference, to take charge of young children. Apply at No. 29 West 18th-st., from 8½ to 9 A. M., or from 4 to 6½ P. M.

WANTED—AN OFFICE BOY; ONE THAT writes a good hand and resides with his parents. Apply at No. 10 Howard-st., THOMPSON, SON & CO.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 41 EAST 21ST-ST.—ENTIRE SECOND floor, three large and two small rooms; also extension room on first floor, to let, with or without private table, together or separately; references exchanged.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET—TO A single gentleman, in a private family, at No. 45 East 18th-st., between 4th-av. and Broadway; references exchanged.

NO. 36 WEST NINTH-ST.—HANDSOME rooms to let, en suite or singly, with board, to families or single gentlemen; private table, if desired; house first-class. References exchanged.

VERY PLEASANT ROOMS, EN SUITE or singly, with good board; house and location strictly first-class; references required. No. 131 West 43d-st.

NO. 217 WEST 36TH-ST.—TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished rooms in suite or single, convenient for light housekeeping, with or without board; references required.

NO. 31 WEST 16TH-ST.—A PRIVATE family has an entire second floor, handsomely-furnished, to let, with private table only; highest references required.

NO. 149 WEST 23D-ST.—FURNISHED rooms, with board, en suite or singly, for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen; location central; house first-class.

NO. 129 WEST 12TH-ST., BETWEEN 6th and 7th avs.—Handsome suite five rooms, second floor, large and two hall; to gentlemen or gentlemen and wives; first-class board.

AN ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SITting room and bedroom on the first floor, with or without private table. Apply at No. 62 West 17th-st.

FAMILIES AND SINGLE GENTLEmen may obtain pleasant rooms with first-class board at No. 124 West 34th-st.

TO LET—WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD, OR for light housekeeping, a second floor, partly furnished. Apply at No. 147 East 27th-st.

WEST 12TH-ST., NO. 77, BETWEEN 5th and 6th avs.—Some very desirable furnished rooms to let; to gentlemen only, without board.

SUMMER RESORTS.

PROSPECT PARK HOTEL, CATSKILL, N. Y., will open June 1. Large new house, 250 feet elevation, with extensive grounds of some seventeen acres, on the Hudson River; mountain air; scenery unsurpassed in the world; house greatly enlarged the past Winter; pleasure-grounds extended and improved; the hotel has first-class accommodations for 300 or 400 guests; accessible by boats and cars; terms moderate. Address JNO. BREASTED, Catskill.

SURF HOTEL,
Fire Island.
Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

COUNTRY BOARD.

BOARD AT CORNWALL—SEVERAL good rooms. JAMES G. ROE.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD WANTED.—A GENTLEMAN and wife, with two children, wish for board, to commence about Oct. 1, in a private family, where the comforts of a home can be had, and where extravagant prices will not be required; highest references given and required. Address L. T. B., Box No. 184 *Times* Office.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of recommended cooks, cooks, washers and ironers, experienced nurses, seamstresses and waiters, chamber-maids; also, young girls as nurses, waitresses, house-workers; City or country.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITRESS by a thorough waitress; understands the care of silver, and getting up salad in the best manner, or will do chamber-work and waiting; has the best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as first-class cook; understands all kinds of French and English cooking; can bone, lard, make ice-creams, jellies, &c.; has best City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO 335 4TH-av., for families returning to the City and others, professed and all other cooks, nurses, seamstresses, waitresses, chamber-maids, laundresses, house-workers, young girls, and those lately landed, suited.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SMART, steady young man as coachman and groom; will make himself generally useful; will milk if required; has good reference from his last place. Can be seen at No. 111 4th-av., corner 12th-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN ACTIVE young woman as first-class waitress; understands her business perfectly, is neat and obliging; City reference. Call at 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent young woman as nurse and chamber-maid; is a good plain sewer and baister; good references given. Apply at No. 34 West 12th-st.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN, TO do general house-work in a small private family; is a good plain cook. Can be seen at No. 326 West 26th-st. between 8th and 9th avs., for three days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, work by the day; is a good washer and ironer; would do house-cleaning. Call at No. 309 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., in the rear.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG girl for general house-work or nurse. Apply for three days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CHAMBER-maid or seamstress; has a machine of her own. Apply for two days at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK; HAS long experience; is a Scotch Protestant; will go to the country. Apply at No. 391 8th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GOOD COOK; is an excellent baker; will assist in washing; best City reference. Call 203 West 27th-st., first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

TO EMPLOYERS IN CITY AND country in want of first-class servants, please notice they can be supplied with American, English, Welsh, Swede, French, German, Scotch, Irish Protestants, and others, in every situation of household work, at Mrs. WESLEY'S Select Employment Office, No. 111 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

[illegible] INTELLIGENCE OFFICE, No. 5[illegible] 6th-av., supplies first-class colored servants, either of the City or from the South, male and female, to fill every capacity.

ATTENTION.—THE BEST OF SERVANTS can always be obtained at the New-York Employment Agency, No. 1,284 Broadway, near 33d-st. Established fourteen years.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 209 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

THE BEST OF SERVANTS OF ALL nationalities can always be found at the magnificent office No. 138 6th-av., four doors above 10th-st.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman, or groom and valet, by a respectable Protestant man who thoroughly understands the care and management of horses; has five years' reference from his last employer; no objection to the country. Address J. W., Box No. 201 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GROOM AND coachman by a man who thoroughly understands horses; is a first-class driver; has the best of City reference as to honesty, sobriety and capability. Address J. A. C., new No. 417 Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN AND WIFE, (Swiss,) want situations; he understands gardening, also the care of horses and cows; the wife for house-work. Call at or address for two days No. 114 Hester-st.

WANTED—BY A MAN AND WIFE, A SITuation, man as coachman and groom, the wife as cook; understands her business in all its branches; English Protestants; good City reference. Apply at No. 50 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man; no incumbrance; understands farming, gardening, and care of horses and stock; would take charge of a gentleman's place; good reference. Address A. C., Box No. 199 Times Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a single man of long experience in this City; best City references. Call at or address COACHMAN, No. 4½ Amity-st., in saddlery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PRACTIcal engineer and mechanic, as engineer; good reference given. Address No. 33 1st-st., in the grocery-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG Frenchman as waiter in a private family; has the best of City reference. Address CONSTANT, No. 86 East Houston-st., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family, by an experienced Protestant. Address ROBERT, No. 225 East 22d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., Room No. 12.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT SINGLE man, employment as coachman; he perfectly understands his business; has the very best of reference. Address C. M., Box No. 220 Times Office.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—DRUG-STORE—ONE OF THE finest and best fitted-up stores in Northern Ohio; building brick, three stories, with metal roof; stock fresh; town one of the most promising as a business point in the State, two additional railroads about being constructed through it at once; rare opportunity for an energetic man. Proprietor sells because his health demands a less confining occupation. Address Box No. 506 Tiffin, Ohio.

FOR SALE—A GOOD CHANCE OFFERED to any active business person with a cash capital; a good, ready-money business, well established; sickness the cause of selling; suitable to a business man and wife. For particulars apply at No. 111 4th-av., corner 12th-st.

WANTED—BY A MEMBER OF THE NEW-York Stock Exchange, in an established banking and brokerage business in Wall-st., a special partner with from $25,000 to $50,000 cash capital. Address BANKER, Box No. 1,494 Post-office.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. [illegible] Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.
Fiftieth, fifty-first, fifty-second, fifty-third, fifty-fourth, fifty-fifth and fifty-sixth performances and
LAST WEEK BUT ONE
of the engagement of the talented comedian, Jos. K. EMMET,
in Gayler's popular drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
Owing to the limited period of Mr. Emmet's engagement, which cannot be extended beyond the 10th of September, on account of previous engagements, in order to accommodate, as far as possible, the thousands who are desirous of witnessing his
REMARKABLE PERFORMANCE,
the management is pleased to announce that
MR. EMMET
will appear at TWO MATINEES,
the first of which will take place on
SATURDAY,
Sept. 3, at 2 P. M.
Seats may be secured for any of
MR. EMMET'S
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Third week of the distinguished actor,
LAWRENCE BARRETT.
MONDAY, Aug. 29, will be produced a new romantic drama in five acts, entitled
TRUE AS STEEL.
FANFAN ..... Mr. LAWRENCE BARRETT
Mme. DE POMPADOUR ..... Miss LOUISA MOORE
THE VILLAGE OF ROSEL, NORMANDY.
THE FORTUNE-TELLER'S HOUSE, PARIS.
THE ANTE-ROOM, VERSAILLES.
THE CAMP AT FLANDERS.
THE OLD MILL AT LAWFIELD.
Saturday, Sept. 3, Matinee of
TRUE AS STEEL.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
LITTLE FAUST. LE PETITE FAUST.
Proclaimed an undoubted success by both
PRESS AND PUBLIC.
MEPHISTO and the ARAB ..... Mrs. JAS. A. OATES
MARTHA (Head of the School) ..... Mr. GEO. L. FOX
NEW SCENERY AND COSTUMES.
COMPLETE CHORUS AND ORCHESTRA.
Every evening until further notice.
MATINEES WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2.

SCOTTISH GAMES.
NEW-YORK CALEDONIAN CLUB,
AT JONES' WOOD,
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 1,
Mr. DONALD DINNIE,
The celebrated
CHAMPION ATHLETE
of Great Britain, will be present and participate in the Games.
GAMES
Commence at 10 A. M.
DANCING MUSIC
Until 8 P. M.
TICKETS 50 CENTS.

APOLLO HALL.

28TH-ST. AND BROADWAY.
Gen. FERRERO begs to inform the public that the BOOKS ARE NOW OPEN for the COMING SEASON. Great improvements have been made in every department, suggested by past experience, making this establishment the finest and most complete in the City. Office open until 10 P. M. each day.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.
Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.
The magnificent saloon steamers
PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON,
and
JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY,
will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:
Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M.
Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)
Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.
Fare to Long Branch, $1.
Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.
TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.
GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.
Fare always as low as by any other line.
The new and elegant Side-wheel steamers
STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT.
Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL.
From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.
Arriving ahead of all other lines.
Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.
FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,
having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.
GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT
On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS
FOR ALBANY.
The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M. daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points therefrom on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$3 TO ALBANY AND TROY.
The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¼ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Tivoli, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 6,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $5 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat AMERICA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.
LONG BRANCH ROUTE.
CHANGE OF TIME.—On and after THURSDAY, Sept. 1, 1870, the steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK will leave Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 7:15 A. M. and 4:25 P. M. The steamer JESSIE HOYT leaves at 3:30 P. M. only. The 9:45 A. M., 11 A. M. and 7:15 P. M. trips will be discontinued on the above date.
JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.
Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4¼, for passengers only.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—NO combination. Great reduction of fare and state-rooms—commencing Sept. 1. Fare to Albany or Troy, 50 cents, deck. First-class, including state-room accommodations, $1 50; also, with berths, $1, and like reductions to all points by connecting railroads, West or North. The elegant steamers of this line (having 200 state-rooms, splendidly furnished,) leave their new depot, Pier No. 44, foot of Prince, Spring or Charlton sts., DAILY, (Saturdays excepted,) at 6 o'clock; 34th-st. at 6:25. Passengers by 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse-cars, will get out at Charlton-st. N. B.—The fare up to the above date will be as heretofore, $1 50. Excursion tickets, Saratoga, $5.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA-BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Friday, 26th ..... 2:00 P. M.	Saturday, 27th ..... 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 27th ..... 2:30 P. M.	Saturday, 27th ..... 7:00 P. M.
Sunday, 28th ..... 3:30 A. M.	Sunday, 28th ..... 4:00 P. M.
Monday, 29th ..... 6:00 A. M.	Monday, 29th ..... 9:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 30th ..... 6:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 30th ..... 10:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 31st ..... 7:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 31st ..... 11:00 A. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY, Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 3:45, and 33d-st. at 4 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:20 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 35 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 24 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning, will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.
I. E. TUTHILL, No. [illegible] South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3¼ P. M. daily.

NEW-HAVEN STEAMERS—HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD AND THE NORTH, at 3:15 and 11 P. M. from Peck-slip. Trains connect with the 11 P. M. boat every morning in New-Haven, Sunday excepted, and from 3:15 boat on Saturday only.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 27th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
JAMES FISK, Jr. ..... Proprietor
JOHN F. COLE ..... Manager
EIGHTH WEEK
of the incomparable artist,
KATHI LANNER,
and her unrivaled VIENNOISE BALLET AND PANTOMIME TROUPE.
First night of a new and original Grand Dramatic and Fantastic Ballet, in three acts and six tableaux, entitled
URIELLA, THE DEMON OF THE NIGHT,
adapted from the popular work of M. Maillier, and dances composed by KATHI LANNER.
MUSIC ..... by ..... PUGNI
produced with new scenery, dresses, decorations and appointments.
Tableau 1—The Apparition. Tableau 2—The Abduction. Tableau 3—The Slave Market. Tableau 4—The Compact. Tableau 5—The Conversion. Tableau 6—Apotheosis.
EVERY EVENING,
preceded by a popular Terpsichorean Melange.
WEDNESDAY, AUG. 31—First Benefit in America of BERTHA LIND.
FRIDAY, SEPT. 2—First Benefit in America of KATHI LANNER.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING,
And SATURDAY MATINEE at 1½ o'clock,
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
as
RIP VAN WINKLE.
Seats secured six days in advance, at the box-office of the theatre, or at its branch ticket-office, at Ditson's music-store, No. 711 Broadway.
The public is specially notified that tickets purchased of sidewalk speculators will be refused at the door.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, NO. 585 Broadway, reopen MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 29. BIRCH, WAMBOLD, BERNARD & BACKUS' SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS. The largest company in the world. In new songs and dances, eccentric acts, &c.

CENTRAL PARK GARDEN.
LAST WEEK BUT TWO OF
THEODORE THOMAS'
UNRIVALED POPULAR ORCHESTRAL CONCERTS.
MONDAY EVENING, Aug. 29.
1. Overture, "Ruy Blas" ..... Mendelssohn
2. Waltz, "From the Mountains" ..... Strauss
3. Qui Tollis, "Messe Solennelle" ..... Rossini
4. Polka, "Anvil" ..... Parlow
5. Fantasie, "Huguenots" ..... Meyerbeer
6. Overture, "Rienzi" ..... Wagner
7. Ave Maria, Solo for Oboe ..... Schubert
Mr. JOSEPH ELLER.
8. Fantasie, "Visions in a Dream" ..... Lumbye
9. Marche Hongroise, "Rakoczy" ..... Berlioz
10. Overture, "Fra Diavolo" ..... Auber
11. Waltz, "Carnevals Messenger" ..... Strauss
12. Selection, "Genevieve de Brabant" ..... Offenbach

THE NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
Nos. 820 Broadway and 82 5th-av.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
Nos. 128, 130 and 132 (new Nos. 102, 104 and 106) Court, near State-st.,
(Chartered in 1863, under special law,)
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 1, 1870, for instruction in all branches of Vocal and Instrumental Music, Harmony and Composition, and the Modern Languages.
TERMS: CLASSES—$10 and $15 per quarter.
PRIVATE INSTRUCTION—$25 per quarter.
Several eminent Professors have been engaged.
A NORMAL DEPARTMENT HAS ALSO BEEN ADDED.
The subscription books will be open and circulars ready on and after Monday, Aug. 29.
Application can be made at the General Conservatory Offices,
No. 820 BROADWAY, near 12th-st., New-York.
128 (NEW NO. 102) COURT, near State-st., Brooklyn.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer SYLVAN GROVE runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:30, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.
Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:
8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)
C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND,
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.
8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Bellport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.
All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.
The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.
Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.
For further particulars, see large time tables.
C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:
10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.
Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.
J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY.—TRAINS LEAVE DEPOTS foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:
Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M., and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.
For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)
For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)
For Graycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)
For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)
For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:15 P. M.)
For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.
For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.
For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 [illegible] P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, P. M.; †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.
Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.
L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't. WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.
* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, [illegible], and Pine Plains, at 10:08 A. M., and 6:23 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.
RETURNING,
leave Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:30 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.
BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the style and firm of GOURLAY BROTHERS is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of GOURLAY BROTHERS, and will continue the above business.
GEORGE GOURLAY,
JAMES J. ASHBY.
NEW-YORK, April 22, 1870.

DENTISTRY.

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION originated the anæsthetic use of nitrous oxide gas, administer it in the most approved manner, do nothing but extract teeth, and they certainly do that without pain, as 29,000 patients testify. See their signatures at the office No. 19 Cooper Institute.

EXPLORING CONEY ISLAND.

A Sunday Excursion Thither—Matters and Things on the Journey not Before Noted—Shooting Sand-Snipe on the Beach—A Mysterious Hermit in the Interior—A Tale of Hidden Treasure.

"Where are you going?" said a good lady to her liege lord, as she discovered him setting all sail at an early hour yesterday morning.

"Going down to Coney," was the response.

"Down to Coney! Who is Coney?" was the rejoinder.

"Never mind," he replied; "I haven't time to tell you now, but you can read all about it in the NEW-YORK TIMES of to-morrow;" and thus we come to tell our experience on a trip "Down to Coney," as the "sovereigns" are accustomed to express it.

There lives, perhaps, neither man, woman or child in these parts who, through the newspapers or otherwise, has not heard of Coney Island; but we have something to tell concerning a Sunday excursion thither that may prove interesting to the reader. Before taking a survey of the island itself, it may be deemed proper and sensible first to get there. Should the explorer be disposed to enjoy the fresh sea-breeze on his journey thither, he can take the steam-boat *Meta*, at Peck-slip, and pursue his voyage with all the assurance of safety of life and limb, compatible with the present rapid strides of civilization. But if he prefers, he can cross the Fulton Ferry, and find a rapid and easy means of locomotion in the Coney Island horse-cars. If the passenger be of an inquiring mind, and has once passed through the New-York Bay, he will find the inland route preferable; for, whereas the water of the bay seem, with little variation always to maintain the same metes and bounds, sparkle in the same sunlight, and wear the same blue hue, the whole face of nature is rapidly changing along the inland line. The church bells have scarcely begun to sound their notice to those who are disposed to attend the temples dedicated to the worship of the Almighty, as the two-horsed democratic vehicle speeds on its way to the outskirts of Metropolitan civilization. As we pass through Jay-street, Brooklyn, the worshipers are already on bended knees within the venerable walls of St. James, the first Roman Catholic Church erected on Long Island. Further on the deacons of the venerable Methodist Church are crowding into the vestibule, and apparently discussing the grave interests of which they have charge, while numbers of laymen and women are on their way to their favorite house of worship. Some of these latter seem to cast a pitying glance at the car full of passengers, and one could imagine that in their hearts they regarded all on board as idle, pleasure-seeking and ungodly people, whose deserts would certainly be meted out to them either here or hereafter. A Coney Island horse-car, like time, waits not upon the thoughts of men, and while we are staring and thinking, and reflecting on this thing and that, we find ourselves already slowly ascending the Gowanus Heights. The old bay, now fast disappearing before the inroads of dirt-carts, calls to mind the days of the Revolution, when the American patriots were entertained on board several ships under British command, in a manner altogether becoming a great nation then "marching at the head of civilization." One can almost imagine, especially if he be a descendant of some of those noble sires, that the savory odors of the viands on which his forefathers feasted whisk past his appreciative nose as he crosses the drawbridge. The glorious reminiscences of Gowanus Bay are marred by but a single trifling drawback, and that is fever and ague. This, however, we are assured, attacks strangers only; those who have become acclimated regarding this peculiarity of the neighborhood as a most healthful element. The wayfarer will, nevertheless, remark, in passing through, that bills bearing the cabalistic words: "This house to let," are numerous in proportion as ruddy cheeks are scarce. Should an excursionist find himself weary of life, he has arrived now at the exact point where he can most readily be relieved of all his troubles. At the corner is a drug-store, and within sight is Green-Wood Cemetery. He has but to invest $15 50, according to the revised tariff, and he can forthwith relieve himself and his friends of the burden of his existence. But we have arrived on the summit of the Heights, whence we can survey Brooklyn, New-York, the Bay with its myriad of masts, and with one grand sweep of vision take in the hills of New-Jersey, the slopes of Staten Island, the grand channel with the old cocoanut fort in the centre, and *vis-a-vis*, the formidable unfinished work, while away to the south-east stretch the plains of Flatbush, the sands of Coney and the blue waves of the Atlantic beyond. Six cents has brought us thus far, and as we gaze on the surrounding scene, we are led to exclaim in the words of the unprofitable though practical admirer of DAN. SWEENY's butter, "Be me soul it's worth it." Here, with the uninterrupted breezes of heaven sweeping on it from all points, stands the elaborate mansion of LITCHFIELD, an early squatter in that neighborhood, but whose stately home has now been absorbed within the boundaries of the new Park. Those who are not irrevocably bent on seeing Coney can here step off, and either wander in the shade of Prospect Park, or take a returning car. Should they be burdened with more "stamps" than they need, they can here invest in a stick of candy, a cigar, a glass of soda, a bouquet, a bull pup or a goat. Leaving the boundary-line, we sweep down the hill toward the Coney Island road, the plains of Flatbush, with all their wealth of corn and cabbage, lying before us. As the car turns the corner to strike the main road, we pass a beautiful green slope, ornamented with oaks, whose primeval beauty will doubtless soon yield to the march of civilization. Its long gradual decline at once strikes the practiced eye as a position eminently adapted for artillery in case of a battle, and forcibly calls to mind the historic heights of Fredericksburg, on whose sanguinary slopes so many green sprigs clustered in a bloody and imperishable embrace. Except the trifling inconvenience of dust, the road from the city boundary affords one of the finest drives in the country. Already about sixty feet wide, it is said the directors purpose doubling its present width. We have now passed the entrance to Prospect Park, are outside of immediate Police jurisdiction, and begin to realize all the glorious freedom which pertains to the dominion of "leather-heads" and town constables. Among other barbarities of city life, restraint on the sale of the ardent is henceforth treated with virtuous contempt. No wayfarer who thinks his abdominal engine can only be kept in motion by a supply at least once every five minutes, need come to a halt for want of fuel. All along the road, at intervals of one-sixteenth of a mile are facilities for wood and water—entertainment for man and beast. First in order is McDonald's. Then follows, in due course, Jones', Rogers', Tunison's, Hall's, Post's, Stewart's and Harris'. Many of these places are of recent origin, having been transformed from private residences. In the matter of age, TUNISON's and POST's bear the palm. Directly opposite TUNISON's is HALL's, one of the new growth. This was formerly the private residence of Mr. HAGGERTY, one of the well-known glass firm of that name in Brooklyn. Poor HAGGERTY! For years he had labored through industry and economy, to draw around his family the comforts of a luxuriant home. His residence was among the most elegant on the road; he had secured independence, the respect of friends, and confidence of business men, but, alas! in a hilarious but evil hour, he forgot to evince that profound respect which is due to a locust club, and his life paid the penalty. Not far from the island is the jumping off place called Gravesend. Instead of it being graves' end it is rather graves' beginning, for here, right around "Pop" HARRIS' place, is the perpetual camping ground of fever and ague. Hard by the road, in the centre of the swamp, whence comes this plague of humanity, some humane individual having the well-being of his kind at heart, posted a notice cautioning all persons not to trespass on the grounds, under penalty of legal prosecution. On making inquiry from MARTIN, the stableman, about the necessity of such a notice, his response was: "Be me word, if everybody knew as much about it as I do, the d—l a notice they need stick up." In the course of MARTIN's experience, he has shaken all the clothes off his back, and came very near shaking off his mertal coil.

But, the lower toll-gate is passed, and the conductor informs us that we are getting on the territory of Coney Island. On the land side the boundary is not very distinct, and a stranger who was not informed of the fact, would have some difficulty in discovering where the main land ended and the island began, but this defect is fully made up for on the other side. Here the boundary is distinct enough, and plainly admonishes all "Thus far shalt thou come and no farther." One of the gravest facts connected with the place, is the mystery which envelopes its title. Many are the claimants for ownership of this sand hill, and not unfrequently has a patch of it figured as the basis for straw bail in the judicial affairs of this City. In the absence of those having a better title, the Commissioners of Gravesend have arrogated to themselves the right to exercise jurisdiction in the premises, which they do by charging a small amount of annual rent to those who have erected hotels and saloons. Of both the latter there is no lack of all shapes and sizes; they stare you in the face on jumping off the car, and fling their doors wide open to the hungry or thirsty wayfarer. Among the chief hotels are Green's, Wyckoff's, Thompson's, the Ocean and Oceania houses, and a formidable affair kept by one Always Open. The hostelry of Mr. Always Open is remarkable for its extreme diminutiveness, and the disproportionate size of an American flag which floats above it.

Mysterious are the ways of Coney Island. All characters of flags, yesterday, were floating from house-tops, indicating the nationality of the hosts, and of the guests to be made most welcome. Among the incongruities noticeable in this line was that of the Irish national flag floating over the name BIRMINGHAM. At another shanty was visible the sign, "LERCH & BINKS, Bathing Ladies"—whatever that may mean. Prominent on the beach, for the guidance of all visitors, was also the following notice: "Bathing without full suits positively prohibited by law." Almost at the foot of the post bearing this notice were the dead carcasses of a horse and dog, both doubtless, illustrations of the dire consequence resulting from a disregard of the notice to bathe only in a full suit. At intervals along the shore were six or seven men on the chase. Before them, at the water's edge, were placed decoy birds in order to lure the sand-snipe to their destruction. Scudding along up the shore with the south-east wind, these birds were first saluted with a volley from the first sanguinary hunter, and if, perchance, they escaped his aim, they received a similar salute from the six or seven others in succession. If, finally, any escaped in running the gauntlet, he was indeed a lucky sand-snipe.

The rumor had been for some time circulated that a strange hermit, abhorring civilized society, had built him a hermitage on the south-east or back side of the island, and we resolved to solve whatever mystery might surround the matter. About half-way down the island our progress is interrupted by a creek, which at once suggests the propriety of continuing our explorations with bare feet. It takes but a second's experience in this line to enable one to realize the extreme luxury of walking on the velvet beach with naked feet. The mind naturally reverts to those children of nature, the red men, whose stately stride is the result of nether muscles unrestrained, save by the soft and yielding moccasin. Tailors and shoe-makers evidently have contributed their full share to the deformities which mark the human race of today. Crossing the island, we come up with another explorer, who is up to his knees in mud in pursuit of a snipe which was wounded by another huntsman on the other side, and having flown across, fell exhausted. Thus is realized the doctrine that "one man sows and another reaps." But we are at the Hermitage, where we encounter two young gentlemen surrounded with all the paraphernalia necessary for hunting and fishing. Their father, Mr. F. A. BURNHAM, who lives at No. 115 West Eleventh-street, and runs a furniture express, rented from the Town Commissioners last year 500 acres, on which he has erected his Summer residence. The establishment is not very extensive, 'tis true, but it has the advantage of being in a peaceful neighborhood, and in the midst of many of the substantial comforts which are the result of the chase. There is a still more mysterious rumor that Mr. BURNHAM is here to search for the hidden treasures of the pirate GIBBS, and that he or some others have had partial success in this line. But time would fail to tell all that surrounds this piece of territory. Suffice it to say that it has the best bathing beach in the country; that it was yesterday quiet and orderly; that clams are its staple product, and that they cost all they are worth. Passing on to the lower end of the island you take the boat if you like for home, and in another hour, after a pleasant sail, you are landed beneath the shadow of Trinity. A Sunday thus spent by one of an inquiring mind is not altogether time thrown away.

THE ALLEN MURDER.

Inquest by Coroner Rollins—The Evidence and the Verdict—Allen Committed—Great Excitement in the Neighborhood.

Coroner ROLLINS proceeded, yesterday, to hold an inquest in the case of THOMAS CONNOLLY, who was murdered on Saturday night, at the foot of East Fifty-fifth-street, as narrated in yesterday's TIMES. The occurrence of the tragedy created the wildest excitement in the neighborhood, as all of the parties were well known, and Capt. GUNNER, of the Nineteenth Precinct Police, found it difficult to keep quiet the large crowds that had gathered about the Station-house, and they became still more excited when the Coroner arrived to make an investigation. The following evidence was elicited:

ANNA ALLEN, wife of the prisoner, testified that her husband keeps a bathing-house and boats for hire at the foot of East Fifty-fifth-street, where they also reside; they have two Germans in their employ, one as a swimming-master and the other to attend to the office; on the 4th of July, the deceased had some difficulty with the swimming-master, who has since gone to Europe; CHARLES PUFF, the present swimming-master, had nothing whatever to do with that misunderstanding; the deceased frequently threatened to take the German's life, and one night about four weeks ago he and four others came to the baths for the purpose of creating a disturbance, and as the witness believes to take the German's life; on Saturday night about 8½ o'clock, CONNOLLY and three other men came to the baths and asked for drinks, which her husband gave them; one of the men took up two of the glasses and poured the contents on the floor, and put the glasses under his coat. ALLEN took one of them from him; one of the men, having a light hat and coat on, came into witness' room and said: "Oh, I thought my girl was here;" the man who had the glass then threw it at ALLEN, and another came through the glass door; a root-beer bottle was next flung through the door, followed by a shot from a horse-pistol, which one of CONNOLLY's friends carried under his coat; Mrs. ALLEN then fainted, as she supposed she was shot; there were five of her children in the room at the time the shot was fired; the very moment the man entered the house Mrs. ALLEN got PUFF out of the way; she thought they wanted to kill him, as she recognized them as the same gang who wanted to kill HAMBRECHT, the old swimming-master, on the 4th of July; PUFF ran upstairs, and remained there until the trouble was over; during the difficulty ALLEN requested the deceased and his party to go out of the house, but they refused; the witness saw CONNOLLY take the pistol from under his clothes and give it to one of the others, who fired the shot into Mrs. ALLEN's private room. [JEREMIAH LYNCH was here confronted with the witness, and she fully identified him as the man who had fired the pistol, and she identified a musket shown as the one her husband owned.] She resumed her testimony, and stated that ALLEN did not get his gun until after the shot was fired into his room; the gun was always kept loaded, and was loaded after the men entered the house.

CATHARINE CUNNINGHAM, who resides with Mrs. ALLEN testified that when CONNOLLY and the three men came in, they saw PUFF, and one of them said, "Go for him;" a difficulty then occurred, which resulted in a glass beer-bottle and a pistol-shot being fired into Mrs. ALLEN's room; witness saw CONNOLLY give the pistol to LYNCH; after that they tried to first open the door where PUFF sleeps; THOS. BUTLER, one of the men poured the contents of the glasses on the floor. LYNCH asked Mrs. ALLEN for his girl, and she told him she didn't keep any; Mr. ALLEN asked CONNOLLY three times to go away; the glass door of Mrs. ALLEN's room was all broken down.

MATHEW GARRETT, of No. 1,071 Second-avenue, testified that he had accompanied the deceased to ALLEN's place, when LYNCH and BUTLER came in and created a disturbance by peeping into Mrs. ALLEN's room; witness asked the deceased to come away, as he feared there would be a row; ALLEN took a glass from BUTLER, and then brought out a gun from his own room, and told him to go out or he would settle him, but he did not level the gun at any one. The witness and CONNOLLY left the place, and as they were going up the hill the witness heard the report of a gun and saw ALLEN near the door of his place with a musket; the deceased was fifty yards behind the witness; he did not then know the deceased was shot; a second shot was then fired; CONNOLLY had no pistol that the witness knew of, nor did he see any bottles or pistols fired, as testified by the two women.

JEREMIAH LYNCH, of Eighty-fourth-street, testified that when the party went to ALLEN's and called for drinks there were some words, when ALLEN brought out a gun; BUTLER was intoxicated, and he and the witness cleared out after hearing some shots; CONNOLLY did not hand the witness a pistol or tell him to "go for PUFF;" there were no pistols or bottles fired by the party; the deceased had been found in possession of a bung-starter, but the witness insisted he had never seen it before.

RICHARD ALLEN, who shot the deceased, was then examined, and told the same story as his wife regarding the origin and manner of the disturbance; when the men threw the glasses and bottles, and fired the pistol, POWERS, his boatman, fired three shots from a revolver, and ALLEN stepped to the door, and fired toward the river, or in an opposite direction from where the deceased was found dead; he professed to have no knowledge of the charge of the gun, and did not think it contained slugs or bullets; it was very dark, and he could not see to take aim, as he is blind in one eye, and sees imperfectly with the other; he positively swore that a pistol was fired at him through the door.

Dr. JOHN BEACH testified that he made a post-mortem examination, and found a gun-shot wound in the back, which fractured the spinal column and several ribs, the bullet or slugs escaping on the right side of the neck, mid-way between the collar-bone and the lower jaw.

The jury rendered a verdict against the prisoner, RICHARD ALLEN, and the Coroner remanded him to the Tombs. Bail will probably be accepted in a day or two.

JEREMIAH LYNCH was once arrested recently for robbing an express wagon, and when brought to trial sentence was suspended. He is now under bail for stabbing a man a few months ago.

ANOTHER MURDER IN BROOKLYN.

A Husband Supposed to Have Cut His Wife's Throat—Jealousy the Cause.

The residents of the quiet little town of Flatbush, together with those residing in the city line of Brooklyn, were thrown into a great state of excitement, yesterday morning, by the announcement that a brutal murder had been committed in their midst. The victim was a woman named BRIDGET RYAN, thirty years of age, residing in the town of Flatbush, between Brooklyn and Hudson avenues, about ten yards from the city line. She and her husband, JOHN, it appears had not, for some time back, lived on very good terms; in fact, for the last two weeks, the neighbors say, they quarreled and fought incessantly. The immediate cause of this is alleged to have been jealousy. JOHN discovered, or thought he did, that his wife was too intimate with a man named THOMAS MCLAUGHLAN, and, in consequence, became quite savage; indeed, into such a state had he worked himself that BRIDGET was afraid. She dared not enter the room with him on Saturday night. She therefore lay down in the kitchen with her clothes on. On getting up yesterday morning she went out to the stables; JOHN saw her and followed her until reaching the stairs of a cellar used for storage purposes, when he seized her by the neck, dragged her down-stairs and cut her throat with his razor. That is the story as told and believed by the detectives at present.

STATEMENT OF THE ACCUSED.

JOHN's statement, however, differs from the foregoing materially. He denies having murdered her, and says she committed suicide. He says that, missing her yesterday morning, he went out to the stable, and hearing groans in the cellar went down and found her lying with her throat cut. (The razor was found about twelve feet from the body.) Information of the death was first communicated to the Police by the alleged murderer. Seeing Officer ABERCROMBIE on duty near the house he told him the story just related, and took him to the spot, when matters were found as here described. The dead body was sent to the Hospital and the husband was taken into custody. The detectives are at work on the details of the case.

Cool Weather Once More—Range of the Thermometer.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade, yesterday, at the hours mentioned, at WILLIAM P. BYRNE's Mineral Water "Spa," No. 169 Broadway:

	Deg.		Deg.
6 A. M.	64	4 P. M.	76
8 A. M.	69	6 P. M.	74
10 A. M.	73	8 P. M.	73
Noon	75	10 P. M.	72
2 P. M.	78	12 P. M.	70

The Central Park meteorological report for last week, sets forth the following facts and figures:

BAROMETER.	Inches.
Mean	30.102
Maximum at 9 A. M. Aug. 27	30.364
Minimum at 7 P. M. Aug. 25	29.870
Range	.494
THERMOMETER.	Degrees.
Mean	71.3
Maximum at 5 P. M. Aug. 25	90.00
Minimum at 6 A. M. Aug. 27	58.00
Range	32.00

REMARKS.

Aug. 24, rain from 10¼ A. M. to 12 M.; amount of water, .01 inch. Aug. 25, rain from 10¼ P. M. to 12 P. M.; amount of water, .24 inch. Aug. 26, rain from 2¼ A. M. to 3¼ A. M.; amount of water, .03 inch. Total amount of water for the week, .28 inch. Distance traveled by the wind during the week, 1,004 miles.

A Gang of Counterfeiters Captured Yesterday.

WM. MARTIN, alias Wm. Russell, a well-known counterfeiter, was arrested yesterday, by officers attached to Col. WHITELEY's Secret Service Detective Squad, for having been extensively engaged in the sale and passage of counterfeit money. MARTIN though a professional shoulder-hitter was seized by the officers before he could use his fists, and was marched off to the Head-quarters in Bleecker-street. The detectives also arrested WM. JOHNSON alias John Theodore, who was with MARTIN at the time. JOHNSON says he is a hobby-horse maker, but the officers have evidence to show that he has been engaged in the counterfeit business. Both of the men had been on a spree all night, and so fell the easier victims to the wiles of Col. WHITELEY. Having secured both JOHNSON and MARTIN, Col. WHITELEY proceeded to the house No. 55 West Houston, and was successful in finding the alleged leader of the gang, MICHAEL MONAHAN, fast asleep in the apartment of one of the female inmates. These three men have recently been extensively engaged in circulating counterfeit $20 bills on the Shoe and Leather National Bank of this City, and Col. WHITELEY has, through his men, made several deals with them for the purpose of making evidence against them. The prisoners will be taken before a Commissioner today.

Bishop Bayley at St. Patrick's Cathedral, Newark—What He Thinks of the Ecumenical Council and the Newspapers.

It being understood that Bishop BAYLEY was to preach at St. Patrick's Cathedral, in Newark, yesterday, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the congregation began to assemble at an early hour, and, before the time of service, not a sitting or standing place could be had in the cathedral, or even in the porches, where a view of the altar could be had. Some devout worshipers were kneeling and crossing themselves on the outer steps, and as many more in the vestibules, far away from the sound of the Bishop's voice.

Bishop BAYLEY commenced by saying that he was truly gratified to meet once more with his children, and proceeded to explain to the audience his views of the Ecumenical Council, first stating that his remarks would be few and without preparation, but that at no distant day he would give them his carefully prepared opinions of the dogma, and account of his visit at Rome. He said that the Catholic Church had always believed in infallibility, that it was one of its accepted doctrines, and all that it has ever needed was to be confirmed by council.

He was particularly severe on the Press, and stated that the accounts of the Council as published in the papers were without foundation in truth. Especially the reports published in the London *Times*, he said, were lies from beginning to end, and where a sprinkling of truth did occur it was so perverted as to make it one of the worst of falsehoods.

After promising to resume the subject at an early day he closed his remarks, which were intently listened to by the audience, which was so closely packed in the cathedral as to render it very uncomfortable. The Bishop is looking remarkably well, and his people, who are very devoted to him, receive him home with joy.

Murderous Assault Upon a Man by his Wife.

At a late hour on Saturday night, WM. BROWN, of No. 263 Stanton-street, had a quarrel with his wife MARY, about some trifling matter. The dispute roused the passions of both husband and wife, and WILLIAM struck MARY with his hand. She, in retaliation, seized a hatchet and dealt him a terrific blow in the head with the murderous weapon. BROWN left the house in a quiet manner, and proceeded to Bellevue Hospital of his own accord, when the surgeon ascertained that his skull was fractured, and he remains in the institution in a very dangerous and precarious condition. The Eleventh Ward Police learned of the assault during yesterday afternoon, for the first time, when they proceeded to arrest Mrs. BROWN and hold her to await the action of a Magistrate. Mrs. BROWN professes to have had no intention to so severely wound her husband, and says that she merely acted in self-defense. An investigation will be had today, at Essex Market.

Newark Morals and the Sunday Horse-Cars.

From 8 o'clock Sunday morning till 8 o'clock at night not a single arrest was made by the Newark Police, which is a very unusual circumstance. The horse-cars ran all day as on other days, except that these through Belleville and Woodside only ran to the city lines, but did not penetrate those forbidden districts. Multitudes of people went into the country and the suburbs to spend the day, which may account for the quiet within the city limits.

Felonious Assaults Yesterday.

THOMAS KELLY, aged thirty-two, of No. 441 West Thirty-third-street, became involved in a quarrel, yesterday, with JAMES LAVELL, of Thirty-third-street and Tenth-avenue, when the latter drew a knife and stabbed him in the head and right side, both wounds being slight. No arrests were made.

Last evening as JAMES GALLAGHER, of Tenth-avenue, near Thirty-fifth-street, was standing on the corner of Thirty-fifth-street conversing with some acquaintances, he was shot in the hip by some unknown person, sustaining a slight wound. The assailant escaped recognition and arrest.

MORRIS CAUGHLIN, aged thirty-three, of No. 167 Ludlow-street, quarreled with JOHN O'CONNOR, aged twenty-five, of No. 36 Ludlow-street, last evening at his residence, when CAUGHLIN seized O'CONNOR's nether lip between his teeth and bit it off. The victim had his wound dressed and went home, while the assailant was arrested.

Last night Officer IRWIN, of the Eighteenth Precinct, arrested one of a gang of rowdies who were creating a disturbance in Avenue A, near Fifteenth-street. While taking his prisoner to the Station-house the officer was suddenly assaulted by the gang, who knocked him down and beat him in a most cruel manner. The prisoner, of course, escaped, as did all of his companions.

BASE BALL.

Star vs. Alpha—The Former Victorious.

The contest between these clubs, on Saturday, resulted in the signal success of the reconstructed Star nine by a score of 19 to 1, an error by the second base player of the Stars on the fourth innings letting the Alphas score the only run they made. The Stars fielded in fine style, and well earned their triumph. We give the score:

STAR.	R.	PO.	A.	ALPHA.	1B.	PO.	A.
Rogers, l. f.	3	3	0	Frederick, s. s.	1	4	1
Hicks, c.	3	9	1	Remsen, c. f.	1	2	0
Dellard, s. s.	3	1	2	Crane, 2d b.	1	0	3
Clyne, c. f.	3	0	1	Barry, r. f.	0	1	1
Cummings, p.	2	1	1	Moody, c.	0	1	1
Beavens, r. f.	1	1	1	Stark, 1st b.	1	10	0
Worth, 2d b.	3	3	3	Hillyer, p.	0	3	1
Pecker, 1st b.	0	7	0	Valentine, l. f.	1	4	0
Manly, 3d b.	1	2	2	James, 3d b.	0	2	3
Totals	17	27	11	Totals	6	27	10

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Star	6	0	1	3	0	4	2	0	3	—19
Alpha	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Umpire—Mr. EGGLER, of the Mutual Club.
Time of Game—Two hours and five minutes.

The Grand Match Today.

This noon the Athletic Club, of Philadelphia, will arrive at the Merchants' Hotel in Cortlandt-street, and at 1½ P. M. will proceed to the Union Grounds, Brooklyn, to play the return match of the championship series with the Mutuals of this City. Last week the Mutuals went to Philadelphia and defeated the Athletics by a score of 21 to 8. It is to wipe out this black mark on their playing reputation that the Philadelphians visit us today. The greatest interest is manifested in the game, and it is expected that fully 10,000 people will be present. The betting is at odds on the Athletics, with plenty of takers. A close and exciting game is anticipated. Should it rain the game will be played on Tuesday.

The White Stockings visited Rockford on the 26th to play the Forest Citys of that place, but they had to return home defeated by a score of 14 to 7.

Extensive Fire on the Newark Meadows—A Portion of Lister Brothers' Bone-Dust Factory Destroyed.

At an early hour yesterday morning a fire broke out in one of the large new buildings belonging to Messrs. LISTER BROTHERS' bone-dust manufactory, on the Newark Meadows. The origin of the fire has not been discovered, but from the fact that the flames first broke out after midnight—long after work had ceased—it is supposed that it was of incendiary origin. Great indignation has been felt and expressed by the people of Bayonne, on the opposite side of the bay from which city the manufactory stands, that the people of Essex County should have permitted the removal of the offensive works from the city of Newark to a point in so close proximity to their homes. The designs of the author of the conflagration were very nearly accomplished. The large new frame building—the principal building of the works—was entirely destroyed, the fire continuing to burn until daylight. The loss has not been ascertained, but is supposed to be heavy.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

Mrs. CATHARINE LARKE, wife of Mr. JULIUS K. LARKE, an attaché of the *Sun*, died suddenly yesterday morning, at her residence, No. 85 Essex-street. Mr. LARKE will have the sympathies of his friends on the New-York Press in his severe affliction. The deceased leaves a large family of young children. She was a native of England.

A pleasant way to reach the great depot running from Forty-second to Forty-fifth street, on Fourth-avenue, is (from down-town) by way of the Madison-avenue cars from Astor House to Eighty-sixth-street, passing alongside of the little range of parks in centre of Fourth-avenue, between Thirty-second and Forty-second street. These cars are of superior finish, and will be in readiness for the track as soon as it is laid over Murray Hill. That part of Fourth-avenue which extends between Thirty-second and Thirty-fourth street is to be graded, so that the cars may run up and over the hill.

An interesting lecture is announced to be delivered this evening, at 8 o'clock, by Dr. HANS POWELL, at the hall No. 69 Ludlow-street, to gentlemen only. It is given under the auspices of the German Young Men's Christian Association.

MARY JOHNSTON, who had been arrested for intoxication, attempted suicide last night in the Tenth Ward Station by hanging herself to the door with a strip torn from her muslin dress. She was unable to stand when cut down, but finally recovered.

The fire at No. 120 Maiden-lane broke out again yesterday, caused by sparks from the engine at work pumping water out of the cellar. Two barrels of gasoline exploded, causing no damage.

BROOKLYN.

HONORA JOYCE and MARGARET RYAN, residing at the corner of Columbia and King streets, were arrested on Saturday night for assaulting JAMES KENNEY with an axe. It appears that KENNEY's wife was in the house of the assailants drinking, and that he wished to bring her home. Having knocked at the door, and being refused admission, he attempted to force it; the result of which was that he was set upon and beaten in the most horrible manner with the instrument mentioned. He was taken to the Long Island College Hospital.

Officer LOONEY, of the Third Precinct, while engaged, late on Saturday night, in taking a man into custody for disorderly conduct in Court-street, was set upon by a band of ruffians and beaten in the most terrible manner. The prisoner was rescued during the mêlée, but was subsequently rearrested.

JOHN BRICKOUS, HENRY C. HILL and ANTHONY SEYMOUR were arrested, yesterday, for robbing HESH VINSEN of a gold watch and chain, while he stood at the corner of Ewen and McKibben streets, about 1 o'clock in the morning.

A human leg that had evidently been sawed from the human body it originally belonged to, was found in the river, at the foot of Kent-street, yesterday, by Officer REID, of the Seventh Precinct.

LONG ISLAND.

At the meeting of the Suffolk County Board of Supervisors, last week, the Committee authorized to select and purchase a site for a County Poor-house reported that they had purchased the farm of WILLIAM PHILIPS, near the depot at Yaphank, consisting of 150 acres, for $12,000, and in addition and for the purpose of making the lines at the farm more symmetrical, twenty acres more had been purchased of J. P. MILLS for $700. The land is under good cultivation, and is situated in a healthy and pleasant section of the county. Plans had been prepared for a building by Mr. CHAS. HALLETT, of Riverhead, and he was now engaged in preparing the specifications.

Further particulars of the loss of the schooner *Ann Flower*, of Cape Cod, on Thursday, off Port Jefferson, are furnished by Capt. WALLACE BROWN, of Port Jefferson, who went to the assistance of the disabled vessel. It seems the *Ann Flower*, loaded with molding sand and lumber, was grounded on Mt. Misery Shoal, just east of Port Jefferson Harbor, when the schooner *Hudson*, of Rockland, Me., ran into her about 3 P. M., striking her on her port quarter, staving her boat, and mashing her beam in such a manner as to cause her to fill with water. The *Hudson* carried away her jib-boom and stove in her bow, but kept on her way and rendered no assistance. Capt. BROWN went to her assistance, but on the crew's determining to remain by her, lent his yawl. The crew staid in the rigging all night. The schooner is fast breaking up, and will be a total loss. The lumber will be saved.

Right Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, Bishop of Long Island, administered the holy rite of confirmation at Christ Church, Sag Harbor, yesterday forenoon.

A County Convention will be held to-morrow, consisting of three delegates from each town in Suffolk County, for the purpose of choosing a delegate to represent the Assembly District in the State Convention of drafted men, to be held at Syracuse Sept. 1. The object of the Convention is to advocate the passing of a law providing for the repayment of those drafted who were compelled to purchase substitutes at the commencement of the drafts during the late war.

A new schooner, of 350 tons, was launched on Friday, from the yard of J. M. BAILEY & SONS, Port Jefferson. She is principally owned by parties of that place, and will be employed in general freighting, under command of Capt. LEWIS TUCKER, of Port Jefferson.

The water off the south side of the island is alive with mackerel, especially off Montauk and Block Island. A party of six caught in one day, with hook and line, 1,500.

NEW-JERSEY.

A wild steer escaped from a drove in the Fifteenth Ward of Jersey City, yesterday, and created for some time by his mad antics the greatest consternation among the residents of the ward. He was finally shot by an officer. So far as was learned no person was injured although several children had narrow escapes.

A number of boys have been in the habit of throwing stones and otherwise annoying a man by the name of HENRY BUENEMON, on Railroad-avenue, Jersey City. About midnight on Saturday night, as one MICHAEL MCKENNA was passing, he shot at and nearly hit him under the impression that he was one of the offenders. BUENEMON was held to answer.

On Saturday evening a Texas steer became separated from a drove in Hudson City, and, rushing through Newark-avenue, fell into a sewer excavation. An attempt was made to release him, but in his maddened condition it was impossible, and he was shot.

Rev. Mr. WELLS, pastor of the Saddle River Lutheran Church has accepted a call from the Lutheran Church at Canajoharie, N.Y.

The body of the boy CHRISTIAN HOFFMANN, who was drowned on Saturday at the Morris and Essex coal docks, was recovered yesterday. An inquest will be held by Coroner CRANE today.

The population of Perth Amboy is 2,862.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

LONDON, Aug. 28.—The United States frigate *Franklin* has left Flushing for England. The United States sloop-of-war *Juniata* has gone to Heligoland.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Saturday, Aug. 27.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened steady and quiet, and continued so throughout the day. The course of prices is shown by the following table:

	11 A. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	91¾	91⅞
Consols for account	91¾	91⅞
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	87¾	87⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	86	87
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	85¾	85⅝
U. S. 10-40s	82¼	82½
Ill. Cen. Railroad shares	110	109¼
Erie Railroad shares	17¼	17¼
Atlantic and Great Western Railroad shares	22	22

PARIS, Aug. 27.—The Bourse is dull. Rentes, 59f. 20c.

FRANKFORT, Aug. 27.—United States 5-20 Bonds are firm at 91¾@91⅞ for the issue of 1862.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 27—11½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened dull. Middling Uplands, 8¾d.@9d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d.@9¼d. The sales of the day are estimated at 8,000 bales. BACON 59s. ₩ cwt. for Cumberland cut.

LIVERPOOL—1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market closed dull. Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9¼d. The sales of the day have been 7,000 bales, including 1,000 for speculation. PROVISIONS—Pork firm. Lard quiet.

LONDON, Aug. 27—Calcutta Linseed dull.

HAVRE, Aug. 28.—COTTON closed yesterday at 100f. for the Orleans, Tres Ordinaire. Sales of the week, 6,834 bales; Stock, 172,580 bales.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

CHICAGO, Aug. 27.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. WHEAT firmer, fairly active and higher; sales of New at $1 11@$1 11¼, in store; $1 11@$1 12¼, seller September; Old, 93c.@95c.; during the afternoon, unchanged. CORN firmer at 68c.@68¼c. for No. 2; during the afternoon steady at 68¼c.@69c., seller September. OATS easier at 37c.@37¼c. RYE firmer and higher at 69c.@69½c. for No. 2. BARLEY less active, closing at $1 13@$1 13½. HIGHWINES quiet at 88c., wood bound; 89c., iron bound. PROVISIONS quiet. MESS PORK, $28. LARD, 15¾c.@16c. Dry Salted SHOULDERS, 12¾c. Live HOGS quiet at $9 55@$9 85 for Common to Good Smooth. CATTLE quiet and unchanged. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour, 67,000 bushels Wheat, 69,000 bushels Corn, 113,000 bushels Oats, 7,500 bushels Rye, 45,000 bushels Barley, 3,600 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—1,800 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 123,000 bushels Corn, 110,000 bushels Oats, 20,000 bushels Rye, 97,500 bushels Barley, 3,500 Hogs. FREIGHTS active at 3½c. for Oats; 5¼c. for Wheat, per sail, to Buffalo.

OSWEGO, Aug. 27.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 1,300 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, $8 for White, $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT quiet; sales 1,000 bushels Amber Michigan at $1 35; No. 1 Milwaukee Club held at $1 27. CORN quiet; sales in car lots at 85c. OATS held at 53c. for Western. CORN-MEAL, $1 70 for bolted, $2 for unbolted ₩ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged: Shorts, $20@$21; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $30@$33 ₩ ton. HIGHWINES, 94½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7c.; Corn, 6¼c.; Oats, 4½c. to New-York. Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson, $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60 ₩ ton. Lake IMPORTS—3,200 bushels Wheat, 2,796,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—58,500 bushels Wheat, 4,600 bushels Corn, 2,174,000 feet Lumber.

BUFFALO, Aug. 27.—RECEIPTS—Flour, 40,000 bbls.; Wheat, 5,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Rye, 8,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—By canal, Wheat, 63,000 bushels; Corn, 44,000 bushels; Oats, 36,000 bushels. By Railroad, Wheat, 8,000 bushels; Corn, 19,000 bushels. FREIGHTS firm, upward tendency. FLOUR dull; sales, 100 bbls White Western at $7 50. WHEAT inactive; New No. 1 Chicago nominal at $1 25; New No. 1 Amber Toledo, $1 32. CORN dull; car lots, 86c. for No. 2 Western; 77c. for selected Western. OATS drooping; sales, 1,600 bushels No. 1 Toledo at 48½c.; 12,000 bushels Western, new, 44½c. RYE nominal at 85c. BARLEY—None here. PEAS—Old nominal at $1 10. SEEDS quiet but steady at $5@$5 25 for Western Timothy. PORK dull; $30 for heavy Mess. LARD dull at 16½c. HIGHWINES heavy and nominal at 90c.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—COTTON quiet. Middling nominally 19½c. FLOUR dull, and market favors buyers: Howard-street Superfine $5 75@$6; do. Extra $6 25@$7 25; do. Family $7 50@$8 25; City Mills Superfine $5 75@$6 75; do. Extra $6 25@$7 25; do. Family $7 75@$9 50; Western Superfine $5 50@$6; do. Extra $6 25@$6 75; do. Family $7@$7 50. WHEAT steady and unchanged. Amber Maryland $1 50@$1 60; fair to good Red $1 30@$1 45; common to fair do. $1 10@$1 25; Western Red Winter $1 35@$1 40; Maryland White $1 40@$1 65. CORN—White $1@$1 10; Yellow 95c.@$1; Western White 90c.@$1; mixed Western 85c.@87c. OATS 46c.@49c. Rye 80c.@90c. PROVISIONS entirely unchanged. WHISKY quiet at 93c.@94c.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 27.—TOBACCO quiet. COTTON nominal. HEMP and BAGGING steady and unchanged. FLOUR heavy; Superfine, $4 25@$4 50; Extra, $4 75@$5; Double Extra, $5 25@$5 50; Treble Extra, $5 75@$6 50. WHEAT unchanged. CORN dull; Mixed, 63c.@65c.; Yellow, 66c.@68c.; prime White, 72c.; choice, 77c. OATS dull at 35c.@37c. in bulk, 40c.@43c. sacked. BARLEY quiet; prime Nebraska, $1. RYE steady at 73c.@75c. HIGHWINES steady. PROVISIONS dull and unchanged. LARD dull and nominal. CATTLE steady at $3@$7 50 for prime to choice. Live HOGS firm at $8 50@$10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,500 bbls.; Wheat, 30,000 bushels; Corn, 2,800 bushels; Oats, 20,000 bushels; Barley, 1,200 bushels.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 27.—COTTON unchanged. CLOVER-SEED nominal; Timothy sells at $4 50@$5. FLAX-SEED, $2 25@$2 30. FLOUR very dull; Spring Wheat Extra Family, $6 25@$6 75; Pennsylvania do., $6 75@$7 50; Ohio do., $7@$7 50. WHEAT very dull; new Western Red, $1 41@$1 42; White, $1 50. RYE nominal at 90c. CORN unchanged; Yellow, 95c.@98c.; Mixed Western, 88c.@91c. OATS steady; new Western, 48c.@50c. COFFEE firm; Rio, 14½c.@17¼c.; Laguayra, 18c., gold. SUGAR firm; fair and good Refined Cuba, 9¼c.@9¾c. MOLASSES inactive. PROVISIONS—small business. PETROLEUM feverish; Crude, 16c.; Refined, 25c.@25¼c. WHISKY dull and nominal at 95c.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 27.—FLOUR dull and lower; Family, $5 75@$6. WHEAT dull and lower; Red, $1 10@$1 15 for No. 2 and No. 1. CORN dull and unchanged. OATS unchanged. RYE steady at 82c.@83c. BARLEY firm and scarce at $1 15@$1 25. COTTON unchanged. WHISKY dull at 90c.@91c. PROVISIONS dull. Mess PORK held $28 50. Bulk MEATS, 13c. for shoulders; 15c. for Sides. BACON, 14½c. for Shoulders; 17c. for Clear Rib Sides; 17¾c. for Clear Sides; little demand. LARD held 15½c. EXCHANGE, par buying.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 27.—COTTON quiet and steady; Middling, 17¾c.; sales, 420 bales; net receipts, 63 bales; coastwise, 47 bales; total, 111 bales; stock, 29,654 bales. FLOUR—Superfine and Double Extra, scarce; Treble Extra, inactive; there is a demand for export at $6 25@$6 50. CORN, dull; Mixed, 80c.@85c.; White, 92c. OATS easier; St. Louis, 51c.@52c. BRAN, 95c. HAY, firmer; Prime, $26; other articles unchanged. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 122@129¼; Gold, 116¼.

ALBANY, Aug. 27.—In WHEAT nothing transpired this morning, but last evening a sale of five cars of Western Amber were offered at $1 45 for local milling. RYE quiet and steady; sale of one car load of Western at $1 05. CORN dull, and Western Mixed, in store, is quoted nominally at 90c.@91c. In BARLEY, we learn of a sale of one car of six-rowed State, on private terms. OATS dull, with sales of one car of White State, new, at 58c., and a bagged lot of State at 55c.

TOLEDO, Aug. 27.—FLOUR dull. WHEAT quiet and steady. No. 1 Red, fresh, $1 28½. CORN steady at 77c. for No. 1; 74c. for No. 2. OATS quiet and steady. No. 1 43½c. for fresh. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,800 bbls.; Wheat, 20,000 bushels; Corn, 5,000 bushels; Oats, 16,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Flour, 2,800 bbls.; Wheat, 11,000 bushels; Oats, 48,000 bushels.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 27.—FLOUR dull; Choice Wisconsin, $5@$6 10. WHEAT dull at $1 11¼ for No. 1; $1 02¼ for No. 2. Coarse GRAINS nominal. FREIGHTS firmer at 5½c. to Buffalo; 10c. to Oswego. RECEIPTS—2,000 bbls. Flour; 55,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—7,000 bbls. Flour; 71,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 27.—COTTON dull; nominally 18¼c.; receipts, 149 bales; exports, 378 bales. FLOUR dull and unchanged. CORN dull at 80c. OATS, 50c. PORK, $30 50. LARD, 17¼c.@18¼c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 15½c.; Sides, 18¼c.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 27.—WHEAT nominally lower; No. 1 Red held at $1 26; $1 25 bid. CORN heavy; No. 1 offered at 83c.; No. 2 at 81c. OATS steady at 43c.@44c. PETROLEUM very firm; Crude, $4 20@$4 25. Refined, 22c.@22¼c.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 27.—Spirits TURPENTINE, 35¼c.@35½c. RESIN quiet. Crude TURPENTINE unchanged. TAR unchanged. COTTON steady; Middling, 17¼c.

DETROIT, Aug. 27.—WHEAT dull and declined 2c.; White Extra, $1 46; No. 1, $1 31; Amber steady at $1 28. OATS firmer at 43c. BARLEY—No. 1, $2 ₩ cental.

AUGUSTA, GA., Aug. 27.—COTTON—Market very dull and lower; sales, 75 bales; receipts, 105 bales. Middling, 17c. 18 bales of New Cotton were received today.

BOSTON, Aug. 27.—COTTON quiet and firm; Middling, 20c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 575 bales; coastwise, 305 bales; total, 880 bales; stock, 4,000 bales.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 27.—COTTON quiet but firm; Middling, 19½c.; sales 40 bales; net receipts, coastwise, 13 bales; stock, 1,715 bales.

NORFOLK, Aug. 27.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 17¼c.; net receipts, 118 bales; exports, coastwise, 117 bales; stock, 756 bales.

CHARLESTON, Aug. 27.—COTTON dull; Middling, 17¾c.; sales 50 bales; net receipts, 294 bales; exports, coastwise, 20 bales; stock, 1,372 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 27.—COTTON easier; Middling, 17½c.; net receipts, 75 bales; exports, coastwise, 47 bales; stock, 3,045 bales.

GALVESTON, Aug. 27.—COTTON dull; prices nominal; Good Ordinary, 15c.; net receipts, 6 bales; stock, 5,238 bales.

[Advertisement.]
THE NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE offer a reward of $10,000 for the murderer of Mr. Nathan. If they have any other valuable friends they are advised to take counsel from past experience and protect their dwellings from burglars and midnight assassins with HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH. Nine years' experience proves that it will not only save property, but life—so say thousands who are using it. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-st.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

City of Limerick	Aug. 30	New-York	Liverpool.
Scotia	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Colorado	Aug. 31	New-York	Liverpool.
Batavia	Sept. 1	New-York	Liverpool.
Pereire	Sept. 3	New-York	Havre.
City of Paris	Sept. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
Anglia	Sept. 3	New-York	Glasgow.
Holland	Sept. 3	New-York	Liverpool.
FOR HAVANA.			
Columbia	Sept. 1	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "Via England."

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 8 P. M.
East, via Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 28.—*In steam-ship City of Paris, from Liverpool:* Mr. Torrence, R. C. Feedt and wife, Jas. Pollock, S. Lewry, Rev. D. B. Hare, Rev. Thos. Driscoll, Mr. Landerburg, Coralin Coges, child and niece, F. G. Cowell, Mr. Montelepre, Mrs. S. Dickman, Mrs. R. H. Holywood, Mrs. Jisselson, Mrs. M. J. Donoghue, Mrs. A. J. Clarke, Mrs. H. Evans & Son, Miss Mary Well, Capt. Abury, W. Edmondsotee, wife and son, Mr. Mitchell and wife, Mrs. Mitchell, G. Shehan, A. Laving, Miss Mary Adams, Mr. Stem, Mr. and Miss Goddard, Mr. Beckett, J. B. Burgess, Mr. Rose, J. Haniell, Jos. Price, G. H. B. Saunders, Rev. J. J. Shanahan, J. Durbin, Emile Garche and son, John Bateman, T. Jenanique, R. H. Ewart, Louis Johnston, Rev. Dr. Mullins, Master Lawrence, Ira Green, H. O. Roberts, R. Ashworth, R. Saunders, S. Hart and wife, Rev. M. O'Brien, Rev. Jas. McGlen, Miss Sarah McMasters, Mr. Eckhard, Mr. Godelle, Chas. Gouldson, John Gouldson, Miss Rise, Master Rise, Dr. J. S. Cochran, Rev. McNeill, J. Durbin, H. Schmidt, B. Morrison, Alexander Grolian, J. Welldsen, Mr. Susman, J. G. Forde, J. Healy, Rev. H. Allen, Rev. J. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Coates and child, W. Booth, W. S. Gibson, Mr. Justice, Mrs. Colgate, Miss S. Mills, H. G. Hoole, Mrs. Jane Hoole, Mrs. Cooners, G. de Corderar, Mrs. J. Leipgeigler, Miss Leipgeigler, Henry Leipgeigler, John Asbury, Mrs. Asbury, Mrs. Campbell and family, Mrs. Chas. Askins, Rev. E. Mirx, J. Farley, J. G. Eastman, H. Wright, D. Carlisle, Rev. J. O'Connor, J. C. Kerr, Mrs. Kerr and family, H. Ferritt, E. A. Boyd, Rev. H. Allen, Mrs. Allen, family and 2 servants, J. P. King, W. Shaw, Miss E. Buck, J. D. Huppy, John Coleman, Hugo Mack and wife, W. S. Ford, Mrs. Bursoot and daughter, P. I. Norris, J. H. Reuter, George Lindaley, Miss M. Templeton, H. J. Corsey, S. P. Hosner, Miss M. Fry, Mr. and Mrs. Roady and family, John Seville, Miss Ann Williams, Rev. J. McNally, John C. Brierly, E. H. Nichols, E. Arstein, Rev. W. J. Madden, J. McLean and wife, Mr. Tyson, Miss Mary Roach, J. F. Scheiser, Mr. and Mrs. Cooper, W. Milligan, J. D. Phillips.

In steam-ship Ocean Queen, from Aspinwall.—Mrs. Capt. Jeff. Maury, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Poole, E. J. Dickey, J. N. Vosebury, Mrs. Mary Taylor, Mrs. Mund and child, Wm. Tone Mills and daughter, Chas. Stilaman and wife, Isaac Baily wife and child, Wm. H. Hollister, W. H. P. Robbins, Dr. Kneeland, J. R. Gardiner, Mrs. George Neal and child, Wm. B. Skidmore, B. Parsons, Mrs. Douglas, Mrs. N. R. Davis, Mrs. J. J. Spalding, Elizabeth McBride, Col. Thomas Monstery, John McBride, Mrs. Gore and children, Mrs. Feliman, C. Chester, Mrs. Hannon and children, T. P. Otis and children, Mrs. Perry, Mrs. Saunders, J. S. Ellison, Max Berdatt, Miss Henry, Mrs. Bushnell and children, O. Munson, T. W. Lewis, W. W. Wright, Mrs. Stacy and children, Mrs. Flotal, F. W. Lawson, E. M. Steim and boy, Dr. Mac, F. Snyder and lady, M. Wiernsonski, M. Cumberson, D. Bethancon, Mr. Bazon and wife, Harry Schuber and family, A. J. Colville, J. B. Reese, J. Salgoli, J. Zulena, B. de Casa, G. Ferrai, Mr. Baker, H. B. Mansfield, R. Rush, L. Berry, W. F. Kelly, Miss Estun, Mrs. Tracy Robinson.

AUG. 28.—*In steam-ship Anglia, from Glasgow.*—Rev. Dr. Eddy and wife, Rev. Dr. Dickson and wife, I. M. Singer, A. Henderson and son, F. Queen, S. Scott, T. R. Blackburn, T. Thorn, W. Grearson, G. Austin, Rev. C. G. Gurr, Miss Robinson, Mrs. Fildesley, Mrs. McEwan, Mrs. McFarlane, D. Sinclair, Miss Sinclair, Rev. J. Thomson, Mrs. Buchanan, Miss Patrick, J. C. Brown, wife and family, Miss McKay, D. Walker, G. Jeffrey, Alex. McCullum, A. Edwards, Ross Hunter, G. Thomson, Louis Meyfring, W. Jardine, E. McIntyre, J. Christie, R. Beveridge, Mr. Hilliard and wife, W. H. Loudermilk and wife, T. Rohe, wife and family, E. Werndle, wife and son, H. Strachauer, B. Barezinskey and wife, Mr. Anderson.

In the steam-ship Herman Livingston, from Savannah.—Mrs. Chas. Hartridge, Mrs. M. J. Ackerley, Mrs. Rease, Miss Annie Rice, Miss S. Sheedy, G. S. Nichols and wife, Joen Ask and wife, T. B. Marshall, J. W. Randell, Dr. Oemler, A. M. Christie, J. Wahauka, C. O. Livingston, C. A. Hutchinson, Louis Hohenstein, W. H. Miller, H. H. Sasnett, S. Raul, J. Sneed, H. C. Richard, Chas. S. Cook, Geo. Loehman, Jas. Beber, W. Russack, A. Sterne, T. Freely, E. L. Baldwin, R. L. Mercer, H. M. Cullen, B. Bernstein, E. Kern, M. McIntyre, P. Meigham, D. Rosenfeld, J. J. Barr, Geo. W. Shaffer, James Campbell, G. A. Roberts and son, James Milton, H. M. Wood, A. C. Stephens, J. F. Sherwood, C. C. Drake, J. L. Cobbs, E. Feutchwanger, M. Marburg, J. Lock, Joseph Hecht, W. Moses, George Noble.

In steam-ship Cortes, from New-Orleans.—Mrs. Fry, Miss Fry, Miss R. Fry, Miss H. Price, Mrs. E. V. Downing, L. F. Tower, S. E. Moore, Jas. Houghton, Geo. W. Lawrence, D. McDonald, J. McSprit, Henry Fassman, Jos. Swain, C. W. Libby, Sadislaus Maderas.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises....5:23 | Sun sets......6:37 | Moon sets....8:39

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..9:46 | Gov. Island..10:35 | Hell Gate...11:57

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SUNDAY, Aug. 28.

Arrived.

Steam-ship City of Paris, (Br.,) Mirehouse, Liverpool Aug. 18, via Queenstown 19th, with mdse. and passengers to John G. Dale. Aug. 20, 254 miles W. of Fastnet, passed a Guion steamer bound east; 23d, lat. 47 30, lon. 38, passed a bark bound east, showing a signal with H. F. J. W.; 24th, lat. 45 10, lon. 46, passed steam-ship City of Brussels, hence for Liverpool; 25th, lat. 43 24, lon. 50 10, passed ship Belvidere, from St. John, N. B., for Liverpool; same day, passed a national steamer bound E.; 27th, lat. 41 30, lon. 66, passed ship Minnehaha, from Londonderry, for New-York; same day, passed steam-ship India, hence for Glasgow and steamship City of Washington, hence for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans Aug. 20, and South-west Passage 21st, with mdse. and passengers to H. B. Cromwell & Co. Aug. 24, 3 P. M., 20 miles east of Sand Key, passed ship Escort, Whitman, from Mobile, for Liverpool.

Steam-ship Virginia, Kennedy, Galveston Aug. 18, via Key West 22d, with mdse. and passengers to Chas. H. Mallory & Co. Aug. 21, 20 miles W. of Tortugas Island, passed ship Escort, from Mobile, for Liverpool; 27th, 18 miles E. of Assenteague, passed a brig showing red signal with S. & Co. in it, bound N.

Steam-ship Anglia, (Br.,) Craig, Glasgow, Aug. 18, and Moville 19th, with mdse and 431 passengers to Henderson & Bros. Aug. 27th, 60 miles E. of Nantucket, passed fishing schr. Ella B. Sylvester, fishing; 28th, no lat., &c., passed an Inman steamer bound E.; same day, off Shinnecock, passed ships Southern Rights and Mary Elizabeth, bound W.

Steamship Herman Livingston, Cheeseman, Savannah Aug. 25, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co. Has had strong N. E. winds from Cape Lookout to the Capes of Delaware.

Steam-ship Ocean Queen, Maury, Aspinwall Aug. 19, with mdse., treasure and 415 passengers to Pacific Mail Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship John Gibson, Winters, Washington and Alexandria, with mdse. and passengers to George B. Merrick.

Steam-ship Niagara, Blackwood, City Point and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Ship George Hurlbut, Mosson, Cardiff 50 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Has had strong westerly winds the entire passage, and been 21 ds. W. of the Banks.

Ship Baltic, (Norw.,) Brager, Havre April 28 via Queenstown 42 ds., with mdse. to Boyd & Hincken—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had strong westerly gales to the Banks.

Ship E. W. Stetson, Moore, London July 7, and Isle of Wight 12th, with mdse. to Grinnell, Minturn & Co. Has had light winds and fogs the entire passage, and been 21 ds. W. of the Banks.

Bark Norton Stover, (of Harpswell,) Bibber, Little Glace Bay 9 ds., with 560 tons coal to George H. Brewer—vessel to master. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Annie Troop, (of St. Johns, N. B.,) Newall, Britton Ferry, 48 ds., with railroad iron to order. Vessel to James W. Elwell & Co. Has had westerly gales to the Banks; Aug. 14, on the Grand Banks, spoke fishing schr. Wm. V. Hutchings, Gray, (of Gloucester, Mass.,) with 300 qtls. fish, was 3 weeks out on the second trip, and all well on board.

Bark Edmund Meert, (Belg.,) Desselweigh, Port Talbot 46 days, with railroad iron to order—vessel to F. Cousinery & Co. Has had strong westerly gales to the Banks.

Bark Eliza, (Norw.,) Ollen, Cette 58 days, with wine to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Bark Reindeer, (of New-Haven,) Wellington, Barbadoes, 18 ds., with sugar and molasses to H. Trowbridge's Sons. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and been 4 ds. N. of Hatteras; July 12, lat. 35 05, lon. 66 20, saw the wreck of a vessel, bottom upward, of about 160 tons burden.

Bark Rhea, (Norw.) Buckholz, Memel 47 ds., with rags to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had strong N. W. winds to the Banks.

Bark Jerome Jones, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Crosby, Liverpool 50 ds., with 954 tons coal to Wm. Briggs—vessel to Boyd & Hincken. Has been 22 days W. of the Banks, with light winds and calms.

Bark Vickingen, (Norw.,) Tenessen, Rotterdam June 15, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had westerly winds to the Banks, and from thence light winds and fog.

Bark Proteus, Chipman, Cronstadt 68 days, with mdse. to James E. Ward & Co. Has had strong westerly gales to the Banks.

Bark Leopard, (Norw.,) Mathiesen, Bordeaux 41 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had westerly winds to the Banks.

Bark Johanne Kepler, (N. G.,) Rahe, Hamburg July 6, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had light winds and calms the entire passage.

Brig Mary M. Williams, (of Nassau,) Fickett, Little Glace Bay 10 ds., with 325 tons coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to James Henry & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Eastern Star, (of New-Haven,) Foster, Barbadoes 18 ds., with molasses to Bishop Bros. Has had fine weather the entire passage, and been 6 ds. N. of Hatteras.

Brig Pouvert, Allen, Remedios 18 ds., with molasses to Order—vessel to Thompson & Hunter. Has been 6 ds. north of Hatteras, with light winds and calms.

Brig Marie and Sophie, (N. G.,) Lischbein, Maracaibo 32 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Brig Louise, (of Prince Edward's Island,) Graham, Lingan, C. B., 18 ds., with 206 tons coal to Geo. H. Brewer. Aug. 24, lat. 42 10, lon. 71 17, in a squall from N. W., lost fore and main-topmast.

Schr. Mary H. Baker, (of Norfolk,) Baker, Kingston, Ja., 29 ds., via Port Morant, with logwood to A. H. Salomon & Co.—vessel to Master; has had light winds the entire passage, and has been 5 ds. north of Hatteras.

Schr. Flying Fish, Josephs, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with naval stores to J. Leeds.

Schr. T. E. French, Doughty, Wilmington, N. C., 7 ds., with shingles to Thos. Benton & Sons.

Schr. Cherokee, Backett, Chatham, with fish to H. C. Rogers.

Schr. Sarah Gage, Brown, George's Banks, with fish to Baker & Harris.

Schr. Saratoga, Weeks, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Cynthia Jane, Gardner, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Day Break, Blake, Fernandina 14 ds., with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Geo. F. Brown, Gidney, Norwich, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Excel, Ludlam, Virginia.

Schr. W. D. Mangum, Chase, New-Bedford.

Schr. Talma, Underwood, Bridgeport.

Schr. Loon, Smith, New-Haven, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Mary Johnson, Phinny, Rockport, Me.

WIND—Sundown, light; S, clear.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 28.—Arr., steamer Wm. Lawrence, from Baltimore; ships Hannah Morris, from Liverpool; Riverside, from Liverpool; barks J. E. Woodsworth, from London; Wm. Brown, from Gottenburg; Frances, from Gottenburg; brigs Surprise, from Flores. Below, brig Edith, from Philadelphia; Timothy Field, from Georgetown, D. C.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Aug. 28.—Arr. steamer Clyde from New-York; schrs. L. A. Watson, from New-York; G. E. Smoot, from Norfolk; brig Castilian, from Matanzas.

FORTRESS MONROE, Aug. 28.—The pilot-boat Slicer reports passed in for Baltimore ship Ocean, from Bremen, and two brigs. Passed out barks Velos, for Cork; Templar, for Rio; Speed, for London; Arthur Kinsman, for Portland; brig Italia, for Ponce Berkbeneren, for Rotterdam.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Aug. 28.—Arr. steamers Gen. Barnes, from New-York; America, from Baltimore; schr. W. A. Phara, from New-York.

Miscellaneous.

Ship Prince Albert, (N. G.,) Plump, from Hamburg, arr. 27th, reports having had light winds and fog the entire passage; Aug. 17, lat. 44 29, lon. 47 06, passed bark Annie Louisa, (Fr.,) bound E.; 18th, lat. 44 09, lon. 50 42, spoke fishing schr. Prince Labour fishing; had taken 700 qtls. fish. The Prince Albert brings 261 passengers.

The bark Investigator, (of Searsport,) Carver, from Shields, arr. 27th, is consigned to Carver & Barnes, (not as before,) and reports having had strong westerly gales to the Banks.

The bark Storm Bird, (N. G.,) Bulcke, from Newcastle, arrived 27th, is consigned cargo to H. & F. W. Meyer—vessel to C. Tobias—and reports having had strong westerly gales the entire passage, and been 28 ds. west of the Banks.

Spoken.

Aug. 13, on the Banks, spoke fishing schr. Sarah Smith, of Provincetown; had taken 500 qtls. fish.

Aug. 23, lat. 41, lon. 65, passed brig Athalaska, hence for St. Johns, N. F.

Aug. 26, lat. 40 20, lon. 68, spoke bark William, (Br.,) from Dunkirk, for Philadelphia.

Foreign Ports.

PORT OF ASPINWALL, N. G., Aug. 17.—Arr. 3d, Schr. John Randolph, 18 ds. from Martinique; 8th, steamer Shannon, (Br.), Southampton; steamer Caranella, (Fr.,) Jamaica; 11th, Bark Eugene, (Br.,) 38 ds. from New-York; 12th, schr. Addie Wessels, (Am.,) Bocas del Tora; 13th, Schr. Minerra J. Wedmore. (Am.) Guadalupe; 14th, steamer Caribbean, (Br.,) Liverpool; 15th, steamer Ocean Queen, (Am.), New-York; 16th, Bark Evelyn, (Br.), 28 ds., New-York; 17th, steamer Shannon, (Br.,) Greytown.

Sld.—5th, steamer Nile, (Br.,) Southampton; 6th, schr. John Randolph, (Am.,) St. Blas; 10th, steamer Shannon, (Br.,) Greytown; 11th, steamer American, (Br.,) Liverpool; 12th, brig Anna, Savanilla; 13th, steamer Caravelle, (Fr.,) Jamaica; schr. Addie Wessels, (Am.,) New-York; 16th, bark Palestine, (Br.,) Pensacola; schr. Minerra J. Wedmore, St. Blas.

THE
FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS
OF A
Trunk Railroad
IN
NEW-YORK STATE,
PAYING
7 PER CENT. IN GOLD,
ARE OFFERED AT PAR.

THE NEW-YORK AND OSWEGO MIDLAND RAILROAD, which will be 400 miles in its total length from New-York to Oswego, including the Auburn branch, has 150 miles of road already completed and in profitable operation on the Northern section, extending from the City of Oswego to Sidney Plains, where it intersects the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad. Work is being vigorously pushed on other portions of the line; and it is the expectation of the Company to have at least 100 miles more in operation before the close of the present season.

THE LOCAL BUSINESS

is already large, and the Company has just concluded a contract with the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company for transporting the coal of that large and wealthy corporation to the northern sections of the State. This will add so largely to the business and profits of that section of the road, already controlling the local traffic of one of the most populous and fertile districts of the State, that its NET earnings, without the aid of through business, can hardly be less than 7 per cent. on its entire cost, which is 100 per cent. in excess of the interest on its bonds.

A STRONG POINT

in regard to these bonds, is the fact that the issue is strictly limited to $20,000 per mile of finished road, and BEHIND THE BONDS IS

A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF NEARLY $7,000,000,

which affords ample guarantee of the financial strength of the Company.

THE BONDS.

They are issued in denominations of $1,000; may be either coupon or registered, at the option of the purchaser; bear seven per cent. gold interest, free of income tax, payable on the 1st of January and July in New-York City, and have twenty-five years to run to maturity.

The popularity of these bonds as a perfectly safe security, bearing the highest rate of interest authorized by the laws of New-York, payable in gold coin, free of Government tax, has kept the supply nearly exhausted; but the recent and early future completion of additional sections will for a time furnish a liberal supply, to which we respectfully invite the attention of investors, in the confident belief that no better security can be found on the market.

PRICE, PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST IN CURRENCY.

Governments and other current securities taken on exchange.

GEORGE OPDYKE & CO.,
Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY
7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 202 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

OVER 195 MILES OF THE LINE ARE NOW IN FULL OPERATION, AND EARNING MORE THAN THE INTEREST ON THE WHOLE issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 190,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

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MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS,
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PIANIST'S ACADEMY,
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Will reopen on the 15th of September. Circular to be issued at the first part of that month.
BERNARDUS BOEKELMAN, Director,
No. 116 East 23d-st.

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THE "RUSSIAN BRACE"
be sure you get the genuine. All genuine FELT END SUSPENDERS bear the name of FISK, CLARK & FLAGG, inventors and patentees, stamped on each pair.